

Ὁ κόσμος ἐν εἰκόσι

Based on John Amos Comenius' *Orbis Pictus*

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Introduction

This work has occupied many hours of my time to achieve as imperfect a form as it has arrived at. No doubt, others could do better with the task, yet none have done so, as far as I am aware, so I offer up this work to the world of Greek-learners, as imperfect as it is, to derive whatever benefit may be found in it.

The Purpose

The chief purpose of this work is to facilitate vocabulary acquisition. Reading freely in a language requires more than knowledge of grammar; it also requires a broad knowledge of the language's words. Acquiring a broad knowledge of vocabulary in a language which is not spoken, such as Ancient Greek, requires extensive reading, and thus the learner's paradox is born: to read one must have an extensive vocabulary and to gain an extensive vocabulary one must read extensively. Of course, one may become fluent in Modern Greek, which retains a good many words intact from its ancestors, as well as the children of many words from Ancient Greek, but many readers will either lack the desire or the resources to follow that route. Comenius' work, which I have sought to carry on and make accessible (to those of us Greek students who do not know Latin and/or do not enjoy slogging through texts which are handicapped by the shortcomings of the printing technology of old), seeks to short-circuit this vicious cycle by providing a large amount of basic vocabulary concerning the world in a format which is easy to engage with and also facilitates learning by associating Greek words with images of the world.

The way this book works will be self-evident to anyone who glances through it. John Amos Comenius, whose work stands at the head of the stream this present work is part of, organized the world in an encyclopedic set of pictures and wrote descriptions of those pictures. Today this method would be called learning vocabulary by semantic domains. Comenius' arrangement—rather than listing words he writes paragraphs about the pictures—means that the reader is not simply memorizing lists of related words, but is encountering whole pieces of language that function together. Rather than just learning the word *ἄνεμος*, “wind,” the phrase *ὁ ἄνεμος πνέει*, “the wind blows,” is learned, which is a whole idea that one will likely encounter in reading and helps mentally connect the Greek vocabulary to the world. To further aid the reader in learning, each page is arranged in three parallel columns: the Greek text, an English translation, and a running word list which gives English glosses for the Greek words. The nominal words, except where obvious, include the article and the genitive ending to indicate gender and the declension paradigm. This arrangement makes this work useful for learning the basic information needed to recognize a word in another context, as well as making this book a useful reference when composing in Greek, as one can search for words within semantic domains and, with knowledge of the general declension patterns, generate the appropriate form.

Here a brief note about the relationship between Comenius' text and the world of ancient Greece (as well as the world of today) is in order. Historically, Comenius, 1592-1670, lived in a time which shared more similarities with ancient Greece than today in terms of culture and technology, yet it too had already diverged greatly. There are certainly anachronistic ideas in this text, for example a ‘fire-hurler’ is mentioned, referring to a gun, yet in general the vocabulary and concepts contained within the work would feel at home in the ancient Greek world (though the pictures are clearly products of their day). For the reader who does not dwell in continental Europe there may be species of animals and trees Comenius mentions which are unfamiliar, but these belong to the world that Aristotle and St. Paul lived in, and to read and understand their

Greek with ease, one must simply learn to recognize, at the very least, that, for example, ἔπῳψ refers kind of bird (a hoopoe, to be specific). The more vexed question, to which I do not know the answer, is whether Comenius was seeking to communicate the state of learning and thinking about the word current among his contemporaries, or to represent it in terms of how the Greco-Romans would have thought, so much as that is possible to discover (and then again the same question arises with regard to the Greek versions of Comenius' work that were done in the early 1800's on which the present work is based). Whichever be the case, the value of the work as a means to acquire vocabulary stands undiminished.

The Text and Translation

Comenius stands at the head of the stream represented in this book. His work, *Orbis Sensualium Pictus*, 1657, was intended to teach Latin, and went through many permutations. Later, others translated some version of his work into a Greek-Latin parallel text. The Greek text of this present work is based on the text found in Martial Span's *Orbis Pictus Graeco-Latinus*, from 1820, and Leopoldo Joanni Scherschchnik's *Graeco Latinus Usui Studiosae*, from 1802.

I have not treated my sources as sacrosanct, both from necessity and from practical considerations. From necessity because there were many errors (misspellings, inconsistent or incorrect accents, use of words not attested in standard Ancient or Modern Greek lexicons, grammatical oddities, etc.) in the manuscripts from which I have been working. On more than a few occasions I have been forced to look at the Latin gloss or picture, determine the intended meaning, then find an appropriate Greek word or phrase to fit the need. Other times, I have rearranged the grammar and syntax, or altered morphology to conform to what is represented in modern critical tools. In a few instances, I have composed *de novo* brief portions which were either too full of difficulties or illegibilities to decipher, or where parts of the image had been overlooked by the original authors. Much more common have been rearrangements based on "text-critical" considerations.

The texts of the two aforementioned works regularly diverged in content and/or wording. Martial Span's text tended to have fewer errors, though this was not always the case. In some of the units the texts were quite close and could easily be referenced against one another to come up with a best—that is, most useful—reading. In some areas they diverged so widely as to necessitate wholesale adoption of one or the other reading. As much as possible, I have followed Scherschchnik's edition (the source with the pictures), as it seemed more useful to keep the text closely tied to the pictures, though I have always compared and modified it in light of the readings and vocab found in Span's text. In some instances, one or the other manuscript was illegible, making the choice simple. Thus, the general framework of this work is provided by Scherschchnik, with as much of the details as possible reflecting Span's edition. Also I have frequently supplied different words than those found in either text. Sometimes rare words were utilized where there were more common equivalents, in other places, transliterated Latin words were used which I replaced with appropriate Greek words. The end result of my labors, then, is a text which is largely a combination of Span and Scherschchnik's Greek texts, but which has an unmistakable editorial fingerprint on every page.

I have regularly referenced Charles Hoole's English translation of Comenius' work (1658, reproduced in *The Orbis Pictus of John Amos Comenius*, 1887, edited by C. W. Bardeen. This was based on a different permutation of the *Orbis Pictus* than the two texts being worked with but, when it contains the same sections, the Latin is generally identical). The English of Hoole is hopelessly dated, but it served as a general benchmark against which to compare my

understanding of the intended meaning of the text, given that I know virtually no Latin, as well as a source of glosses for words which have disappeared from modern conversational English.

Beyond the lexical and syntactic manipulations, I have also undertaken the great labor of trying to regularize and standardize the accents, punctuation, and spelling in the text, all of which were generally haphazard in the original manuscripts. As a general rule, I have used more punctuation in my version of the Greek text than is necessary, for the purpose of making the flow of thought more obvious on the first read through, with the aim of keeping the focus on learning vocabulary, not disambiguating Greek clauses.

The majority of work involved in this project, aside from typing and editing the text, was finding glosses. The searchable *LSJ* of Tufts Perseus Project was indispensable, as was Lexilogos' online English to Greek search capability, which utilizes both *LSJ* and S. C. Woodhouse's *English-Greek Dictionary: A Vocabulary of the Attic Language*. I also regularly referenced *A Greek English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*, 3rd ed, revised and edited by Frederick William Danker, and *The Greek of the Septuagint: A Supplemental Lexicon*, by Gary Alan Chamberlain, and occasionally other specialized works to find Greek words. When it was necessary to look up Latin words, Tufts Perseus project's searchable *Lewis and Short* was the main tool, with a many other lexicons and specialized works accessed online.

The English translation is generally rough, by intent. My goal has been to be as transparent as possible to the Greek text, except when that makes the English too difficult to comprehend. This is done with the learner in mind. The point of the work, again, is to learn vocabulary, not to serve as an example of best translation practices. The aim of the book will hopefully be served by keeping the clauses in the various columns as close to parallel as possible, requiring less mental gymnastics to associate Greek and English words when that is desired. The resulting translation is often English which is bordering between painful and relatively low-register conversational.

An asterisks (*) occasionally marks a word in the vocab column, indicating that I could not find that word attested in any Ancient or Modern Greek lexicons, nor could I find another period appropriate Greek word which clearly fit. These words were simply included as used by Span/Scherschnik. Some are obviously coined words which follow the logic of the Greek language, and the origin of others is beyond my ability to ascertain. Very rarely, a word from the Byzantine or Modern Greek periods has been used, with clear indicators.

On occasion, I have inserted in the English translation words that are italicized. These words represent English words that are supplied from context for the sake of the sense of English. As the reader should be aware, Greek and English work differently. The reader of Greek must simply come to terms with the patterns of the Greek language. The reason for italicizing these words is so that a reader knows there is not a word (or that the word is simply part of the Greek verb) in the Greek column which the particular English word corresponds to. Parentheses in the Greek text indicate synonymous words or expressions, which may or may not have a distinct translation in the English column.

Concerning the Images

All of the images in this work, save one, come from Leopoldo Joanni Scherschnik's *Graeco Latinus Usui Studiosae*, 1802. The one exception is the picture for 57, where the image (and the text) was missing from the above edition as the page must have been missed when the manuscript was digitized. The picture for number 57 was taken from the aforementioned *The*

Orbis Pictus of John Amos Comenius, 1887, and available online at Project Gutenberg. All of the written descriptions, save for this particular picture, are linked to the picture by means of numbers in the image which are present in the text next to the word that corresponds to that part of the image. Number 57 was a hopeless effort to correctly match all the words and images, so even the few that were obvious are not included in the text. In a few of the images a number or two are skipped, which is reflected in the text as well. Generally, the text describes the image in a sort of numerical order, though this often is not the case. In almost all cases, the relationship between the text and the picture is obvious, however, in a few it is not clear how they were intended to relate and I have either simply striven to represent what the Greek text says, or reconstructed the text to actually refer to what is going on in the image. On one or two instances, making sense of either the text or the image seemed to be a lost cause, and this is reflected in the very odd translation (the chief offender is in 54 where I have still no idea what the “rhombus-frame” is or what its relationship to spools of thread is intended to be).

Finally, in releasing this work to the Greek studying populous, it is only right to acknowledge that the genius of this work clearly lies with another. In a solo work of this magnitude there are bound to be numerous errors, despite my best efforts to catch and fix them all. It is my hope that these flawed labors of my own will be able to benefit other learners (they have already benefited me immensely) in providing another avenue to acquire a broad-range of basic vocabulary to facilitate reading and comprehending Ancient Greek, and for the truly bold (or slightly crazy), writing and speaking it as well.

δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις θεῷ

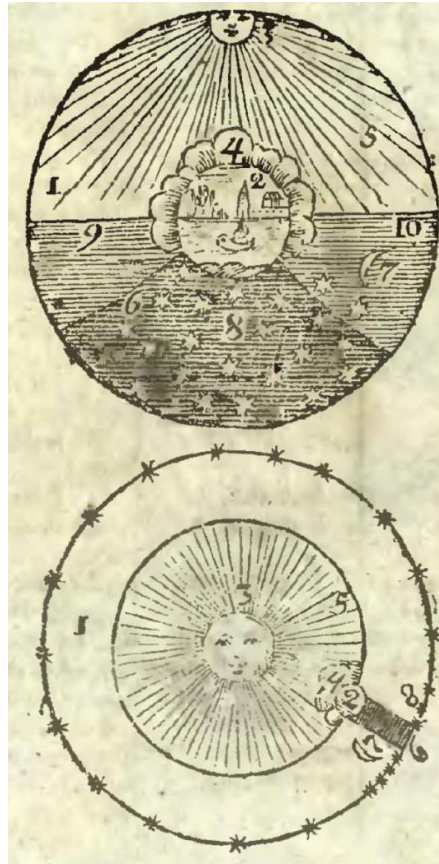
N. J. Erickson

α' 1. Ὁ Κόσμος



<p>Ὁ κόσμος ἐν εἰκόσι.</p> <p>ὁ οὐρανὸς 1 ἔχει τὸ πῦρ, τὸ φῶς καὶ τοὺς ἀστέρας. αἱ νεφέλαι 2 ἀπαιωροῦνται (κρέμανται) ἐν τῷ ἀέρι. αἱ ὄρνιθες 3 πέτονται ὑπὸ τῶν νεφελῶν. οἱ ἰχθύες 4 νήχονται (κολυμβῶσι) ἐν τῷ ὕδατι. ἡ γῆ κατέχει τὰ ὄρη 5, ὕλας 6, πεδία 7, ζῶα 8, ἀνθρώπους 9. σύμπας ὁ κόσμος ἐκ τεσσάρων στοιχείων συνίσταται, ἃ οἱ πρῶτοι στήμονες πάντων σωμάτων ἐστίν· ἅπαντα τὰ λοιπὰ σώματα ἐκ τούτων πέφυκε.</p>	<p>The world in images.</p> <p>The sky 1 has fire, namely the light and the stars. The clouds 2 hang in the air. The birds 3 fly under the clouds. The fishes 4 swim in the water. The land has the mountains 5, forests 6, plains 7, animals 8, and people 9. The whole world is put together from four fundamental elements, which are the chief warp (basis) of all bodies: all the remaining bodies from them have been brought forth.</p>	<p>ἡ εἰκὼν, ὄνος-image:</p> <p>ἔχω-I have: τὸ πῦρ, πυρός-fire: ὁ ἀστήρ, ἔρος-star: νεφέλη-cloud: ἀπαιωρέομαι v. κρέμαννυμι/κρεμάω-I hang: ὁ ἀήρ, ἀέρος-air, sky; ἡ ὄρνις, ἰθος-bird: πέτομαι-I fly: ὁ ἰχθύς, ὕς-fish: νήχομαι v. κολυμβάω-I swim: τὸ ὕδωρ, ἁτος-water: κατέχω-I have, hold fast: τὸ ὄρος, εὖς-mountain: ὕλη-forest: πεδίων-plain, level ground: ζῶον-creature: σύμπας, ἀσ, ἀν-all together, the whole: στοιχεῖον-(pl) the elements: συνίστημι-I unite, bring together: ὁ στήμων, ὄνος-(warp, thread) basis: φύω-I bring forth, produce</p>
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β' 2. Ὁ Οὐρανός

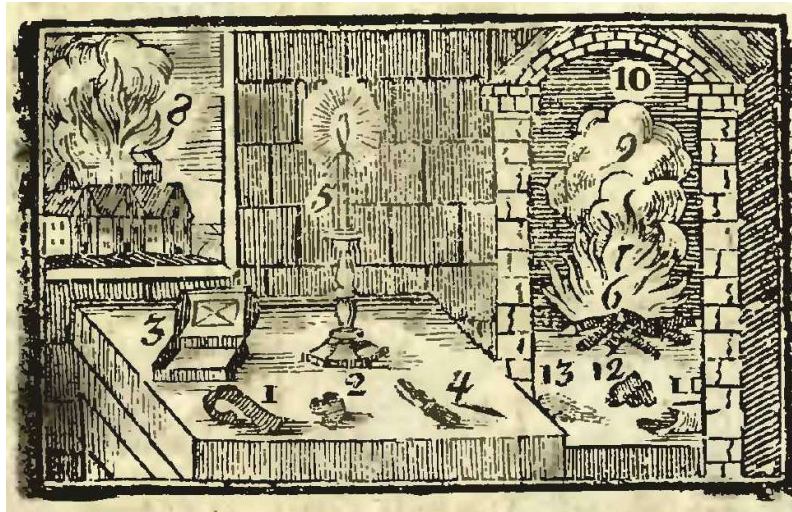


Ὁ οὐρανὸς 1 γυροῖ
(κυλινδεῖται) καὶ κυκλοῖ τὴν
γῆν 2 ἐν μέσῳ ἐστῶσαν, ὥς
οἱ παλαιοὶ (ἄνθρωποι)
ἐπίστευσαν. οἱ τε γὰρ
νεώτεροι τὴν τῆς γῆς περὶ τὸν
ἥλιος κίνησιν
καταβεβαιοῦνται. ὁ ἥλιος 3,
ὅπου δὴποτε ἂν εἴη, στίλβει
(φέγγει) συνεχῶς, κἂν αἱ
νεφέλαι 4 ἡμῖν αὐτὸν
ἀφαιροῦσι, ποιεῖ τοῖς ἀκτῖσιν
5 αὐτοῦ τὸ φῶς, τὸ δὲ φῶς
ἡμέραν· ἐξ ἐναντίας σκότος 6
ἐστίν, ὅθεν ἡ νύξ. ἐν νυκτὶ
(τῆς νυκτός) φέγγει ἡ σελήνη
7 καὶ οἱ ἀστέρες 8 στίλβουσι
(αὐγάζουσι) καὶ
σπινθηρίζουσιν. ἐσπέρας 9
γενομένης τὸ λυκόφως ἐστὶ,
τὸ πρωὶ ἢ ἠὼς 10 καὶ ὄρθρος.

The heavens 1 encompass and
encircle the earth 2, which
stands firm in the middle, thus
the ancients believed. The
moderns affirm strongly the
movement of the earth around
the sun. The sun 3, in
whichever place it may be,
shines continually, even if the
clouds 4 take it from us; *the
sun* makes the light by his
rays 5, and the light *makes*
day. Of opposite is dark 6,
whence the night. In the night
(during the night) the moon 7
shines and the stars 8 shine
and they emit sparks. When it
becomes evening 9 it is
twilight, the early *day* is dawn
10 and day-break.

γυρόω-I enscribe a circle:
κυλινδέω-I roll, revolve:
κυκλόω-I encircle, move in a
circle: μέσον-the middle, space
between: ἵσταμαι-I make to
stand: πιστεύω-I believe: ἡ
κίνησις, εως-movement,
motion: καταβεβαιόομαι -I
affirm strongly: ὅπου δὴποτε-
in which place: στίλβω υ.
φέγγω-I shine, make bright:
συνεχῶς-continually: ἀφαιρέω-
I take from: ἡ ἀκτίς, ἴνος-ray,
beam: ἐξ ἐναντίας-from
opposite: ὅθεν-whence: στίλβω
υ. αὐγάζω-I shine: σπινθηρίζω-
I emit sparks: ἐσπέρα-evening:
τὸ λυκόφως-dusk, twilight: ἡ
ἠὼς, ους-dawn: ὄρθρος-time
just before morning:

γ' 3. Τὸ πῦρ

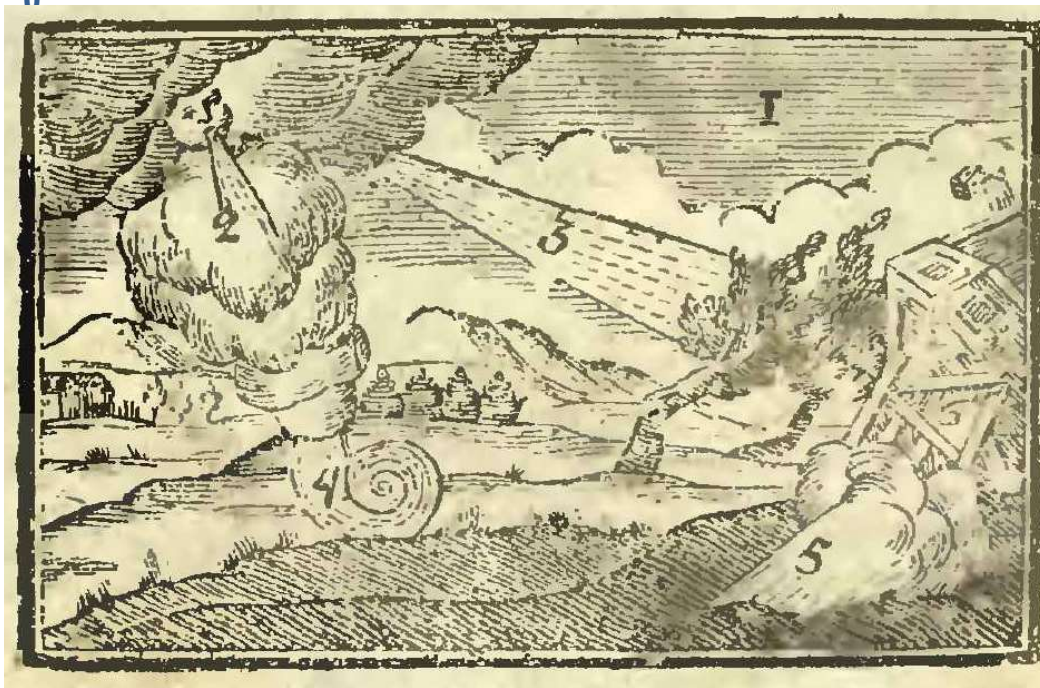


Τὸ πῦρ λάμπει, καίεται, φλέγει, καὶ πίμπραται. ὁ σπινθήρ, διὰ τοῦ χάλυβος 1 ἐκ χάλικος πυρίτου 2 ἐκκρουόμενος καὶ εἰς τὸ πυρεῖον 3, ἀπὸ τῶν πυρεῖων ἐκδεχθεῖς, ἀνάπτει τὸ σπύρτον 4 καὶ εἶτα τὸν λύχνον 5 ἢ τὸ ξύλον 6 καὶ ἐγείρει φλόγα 7 ἢ ἐμπρησμόν 8, ὅστις ἐπιλαμβάνει τὰς οἰκοδομίας. ὅθεν (ἐκ τοῦ πυρός), ὁ καπνὸς 9 ἀναβαίνει, ὃς τῇ καπνοδόχῃ 10 ἐνισχόμενος λιγνὺς γίνεται. ἐκ τοῦ πυριφλέκτου (ξύλου καιομένου) δαλὸς 11 γίνεται (ξύλον σβεσθέν). ἐκ τοῦ θυμάλωπος (μέρους τοῦ πυριφλέκτου) ἄνθραξ 12 γίνεται. εἶτα τὸ λοιπὸν τεφροῦται· γίνονται τέφρα 13 καὶ αἰθάλη.

The fire shines, is lighted, burns, and consumes. The spark, which is struck by means of the steel 1 from the firestone (flint) 2 and into the firepan (tinderbox) 3, being taken by the kindling, kindles the match 4 and then the lamp 5 or the wood 6, and a flame 7 awakens or a fire 8 that lays hold of buildings. From which (from the fire), the smoke 9 goes up, which holding in the chimney 10, becomes soot. From the blazing wood (wood which is kindled) comes a burnt out piece 11 (wood which is quenched). From the piece of burning wood (part burning with fire) comes charcoal 12. Then the rest is burned to ashes: it becomes ashes 13 and soot.

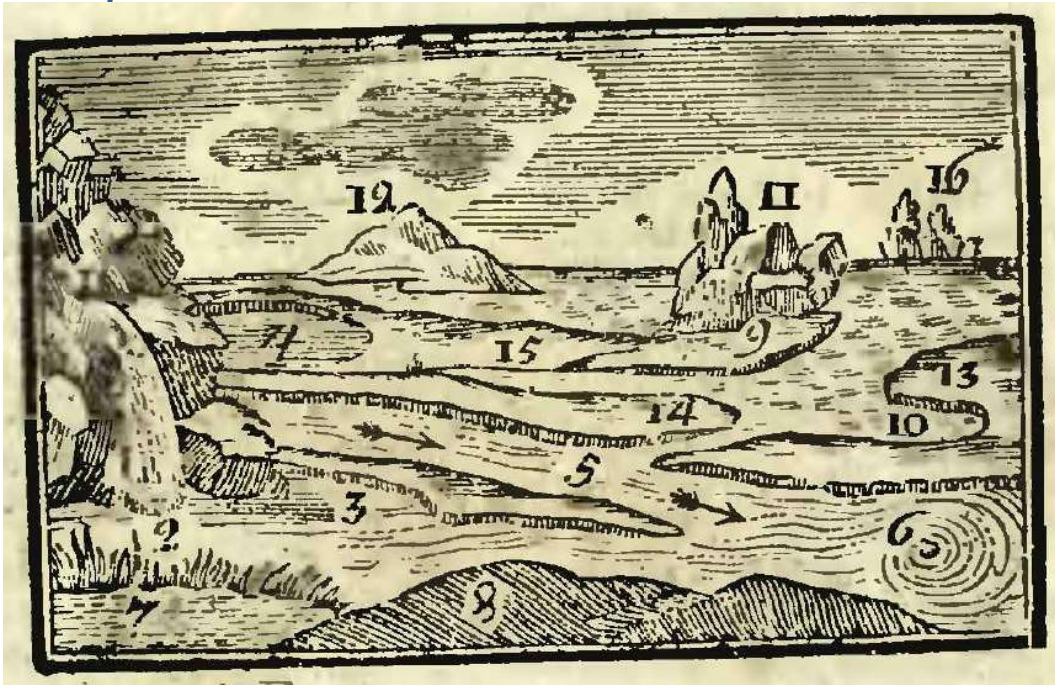
τὸ πῦρ, πυρός-fire: λάμπω-I give light, shine: καίω-(pass) I am lighted: φλέγω-I burn, burn up: πίμπρημι-I burn, burn up: ὁ σπινθήρ, ἦρος-a spark: ὁ χάλυψ, υβος-steel: ὁ/ῆ χάλιξ, ικος-small stone, pebble: ὁ πυρίτης-mineral which strikes fire: ἐκκρούω-I knock out, expel: πυρεῖον-(sg.) pan for coals: τὰ πυρεῖα-kindling, firesticks: ἐκδέχομαι-I take; wait: ἀνάπτω-I light up, kindle: σπύρτον-sulphur match* (Md. Gk.): λύχνος-lamp: ἐγείρω-I awaken, arouse: φλόξ, γος-flame: ἐμπρησμός-a burning, fire: ἐπιλαμβάνω-I take, lay hold of: οἰκοδομία-building: καπνός-smoke: ἀναβαίνω-I go up: καπνοδόχη-chimney: ἐνέχω-(pass w/aorist) I am hed there, entangled: ἡ λιγνύς, ος-murky fire; soot: πυρίφλεκτος-burnt, blazing with fire: καίομαι (καίω)-I kindle: δαλός: fire-brand; burnt out torch: ξύλον-wood: σβέννυμι-I quench: ὁ θυμάλωψ, ωπος-piece of burning wood: τὸ μέρος, εος-part, portion: ὁ ἄνθραξ, ακος-charcoal: λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν-rest, remaining: τεφρώω-I burn to ashes: τέφρα-ashes: αἰθάλη-soot:

δ' 4. Ἀήρ



<p>Ἡ αὔρα 1 πνέει πράως, ὁ ἄνεμος 2 δὲ ἰσχυρῶς. ὁ τυφῶν (καταιγίς) (λαῖλαψ) 3 καταβάλλει τὰ δένδρα. ὁ στρόβιλος 4 κυκλεῖται. πνεῦμα ὑπόγειον 5 (ἢ τις δὲ ἄν εἷη ἑτέρα αἰτία) σεισμὸς ποιεῖ (ἐγείρει). ὁ σεισμὸς χάσματα 6 ἀπεργάζεται καὶ οἴκους φθείρει.</p>	<p>The breeze 1 blows gently, but the wind 2 <i>blows</i> strongly. The furious wind 3 throws down trees. The whirlwind 4 revolves around. Underground wind 5 (or something else may be another cause) makes (is raising) earthquakes. The earthquake produces yawning chasms 6 and destroys houses.</p>	<p>ὁ/ἡ ἀήρ, ἀέρος-lower air: αὔρα-breeze: πνέω-I blow: πράως -mild, soft, gentle: ἄνεμος-wind: ἰσχυρῶς-strongly, forcefully: ὁ τυφῶν, ὄνος υ. ἢ καταιγίς, ίδος υ. ἢ λαῖλαψ, πος-hurricane, whirlwind, furious storm: καταβάλλω-I throw down: στρόβιλος-whirlwind: κυκλέω-I go round about: ὑπόγειος, α, ον- underground: αἰτία-cause, responsible: σεισμὸς-shaking, shock: ἐγείρω-I raise up: τὸ χάσμα-yawning chasm, gulf: ἀπεργάζομαι-I finish off, complete, bring to perfection, produce: φθείρω-I destroy:</p>
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ε' 5. Τὸ ὕδωρ

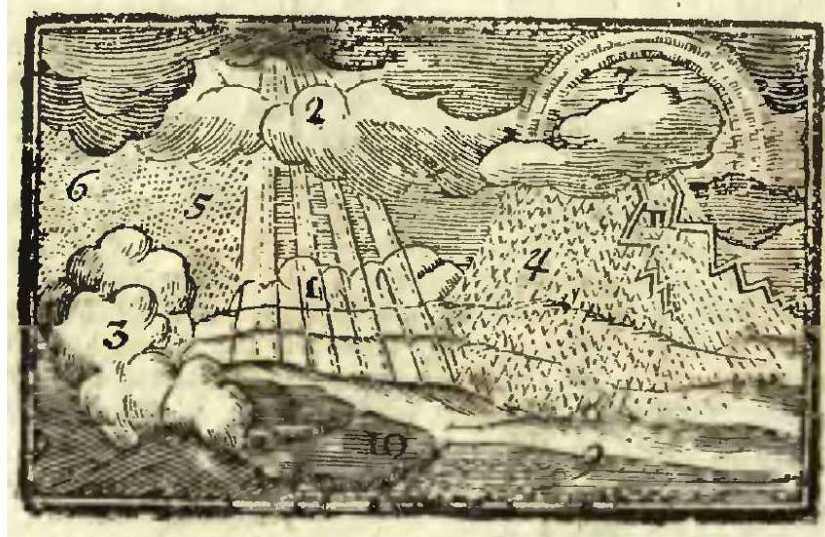


Τὸ ὕδωρ ἐκ τῆς πηγῆς 1
βρύει (βλύζει),
ὀρμητικῶς καταρρεῖ ἐν
τῷ χειμάρρῳ 2, βλύζει
(νάει) ἐν τῷ ρείθρῳ 3
ἵσταται ἐν τῷ
ὕδροστασίῳ (λίμνῃ) 4,
ρεῖ ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ 5, εἰς
ἑαυτὸ στρέφεται καὶ
δινεύεται ἐν τῇ δίνῃ 6,
ποιεῖ τὰ ἔλη 7. ὁ
ποταμός ὄχθας 8 ἔχει. ἡ
θάλασσα ποιεῖ ἀκτὰς 9,
κόλπους 10, ἀκρωτήρια
11, νήσους 12,
χερρονήσους 13,
ἰσθμούς 14, πορθμούς
15, καὶ ἔχει σκοπέλους
16.

The water gushes forth
from the spring 1,
impetuously flows down
in the torrent 2, gushes
(flows) in the river 3, is
made to stand in the
standing water (swamp) 4,
flows in the river 5, turns
upon itself and whirls in
the eddy 6, and makes the
marshes 7. The river has
banks 8. The sea makes
headlands 9, gulfs 10,
promontories 11, islands
12, peninsulas 13,
isthmuses/straits 14,
narrow seas [crossed by
ferry] 15, and has look out
places/promontories 16.

τὸ ὕδωρ, ατος-water: πηγὴ-running
water, spring: βρύω v. βλύζω-I bubble,
gush forth: ὀρμητικῶς-impetuous,
impulsive: καταρρέω-I flow down:
χειμάρρους, ουν-torrent: νάω-I flow:
ρεῖθρον-river, stream: ἵσταμαι-I make to
stand: ὕδροστάσιον-standing water:
λίμνη-swamp, marsh: ῥέω-I flow, stream:
ποταμός-river: στρέφομαι-I twist, turn
about: δινεύω-I whirl, spin round: δίνη-
whirlpool, eddy: τὸ ἔλος, εος-marshy
meadow: ὄχθη-rising ground, bank:
θάλασσα-sea: ἀκτὴ-promontory,
headland: κόλπος- bay/gulf: ἀκρωτήριον-
ridge, promontory: ἡ νῆσος-island: ἡ
χερρόνησος-penninsula: ἰσθμός- narrow
passage, isthmus, strait: πορθμός-narrow
sea (crossed by ferry): σκοπέλος-look-
out-place, promontory

ς' 6. Μετέωρα

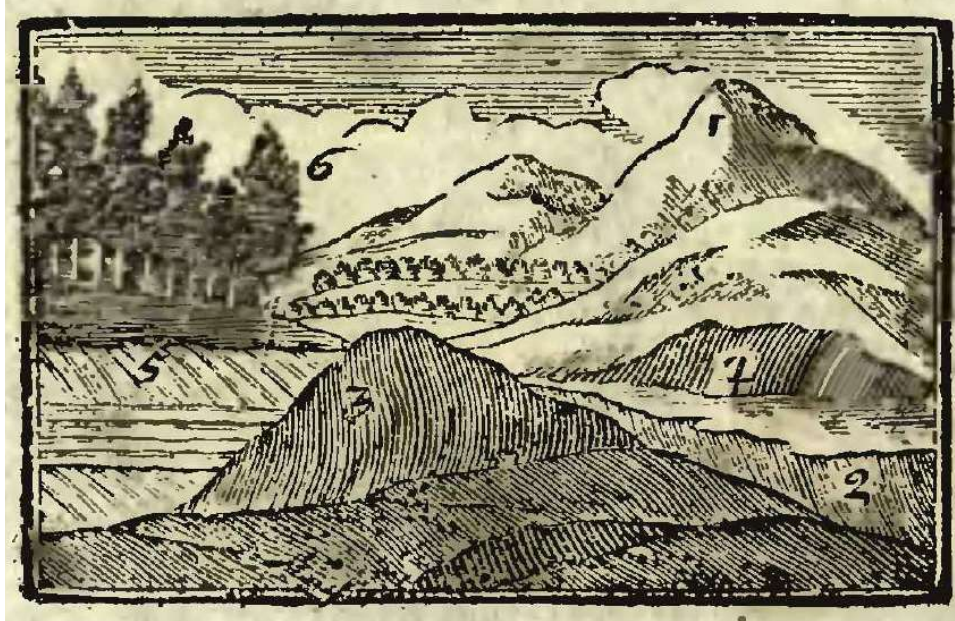


Ἐκ γῆς καὶ ὕδατος ἄνω
φέρεται (ἀναβαίνει) ἡ ἀτμὶς
1. ἐκ τῆς ἀτμίδος γίνεται ἡ
νεφέλη 2 καὶ ἐγγὺς τῆς γῆς
ὁμίχλη 3. ἐκ τῆς νεφέλης
σταλάσσει ἡρέμα ὁ ὑετός 4
καὶ ὁ ὄμβρος, ὃς
πηγνύμενος χάλαζα 5 καὶ
πηγνύμενος χιὼν 6 λέγεται.
ἐν ὑετώδεϊ νεφέλῃ (τῷ
ἡλίῳ ἀντικειμένη) υ. (ἢ τῷ
ἡλίῳ ἀντίκειται) ἴρις 7
φαίνεται. εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ
πίπτων τὸ στάγμα
πομφόλυγας 8 ποιεῖ,
πολλὰς πομφόλυγας
ποιοῦσι τὸν ἀφρόν 9.
ὕδατος πηγνυμένου γίνεται
κρύσταλλος 10. δρόσος
παγετώδης λέγεται πάχνη.
ἐκ θειώδους ἀποπνοῆς
γίνεται ἡ βροντή, ἥτις ἐκ
τῆς νεφέλης ἐξορμῶσα μετ'
ἀστραπῆς 11 βροντᾷ καὶ
κεραυνοῖ.

From the earth and water the
steam 1 is taken up (goes up).
From the steam the cloud 2
comes into being, and near
the earth, fog. From the
clouds the rain 4 gently drops
and the heavy rain, which
when it freezes is called hail 5
and snow 6. In the rainy cloud
(which the sun being set
against) (which is set against
the sun) a rainbow 7
appears/is visible.
Having fallen into the water
the drop makes bubbles 8;
many bubbles make foam 9.
When the water freezes it
becomes ice 10. Frosty dew is
called hoar-frost. From
sulfurous evaporation the
thunder comes into being,
which breaking forth from the
cloud with lightning 11
thunders and strikes with
thunderbolts.

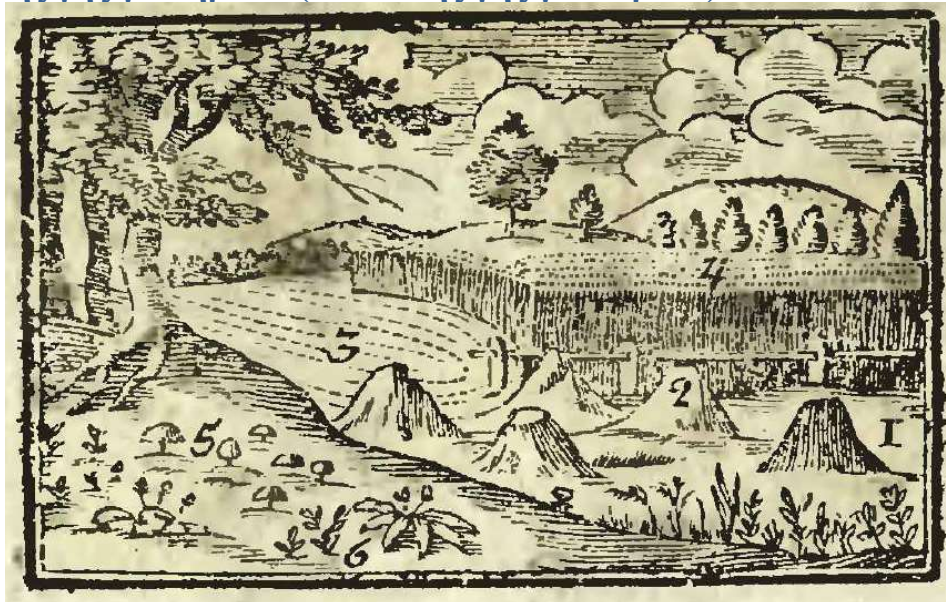
μετέωρος, ον-the regions of air:
γῆ, γῆς-earth: ἄνω-upwards: φέρω
υ. ἀναβαίνω-I go up: ἡ ἀτμὶς,
ίδος-steam: νεφέλη-cloud:
ὁμίχλη-mist, fog:
σταλάσσω/σταλάω-I let drop,
drop: ἡρέμα-gently: ὑετός-rain:
ὄμβρος-storm of rain, heavy rain:
πήγνυμι-I make to freeze, freeze:
χάλαζα-hail: ἡ χιὼν, ὄνος-snow:
ὑετώδης, ες-rainy: ἀντίκειμαι-I
am set over against: ἡ ἴρις, ἰδος-
rainbow: φαίνω-I shine, make
appear: πίπτω-I fall: τὸ στάγμα-
that which drips: ἡ πομφόλυξ,
υγος-bubble: ἀφρός-foam:
κρύσταλλος-ice: δρόσος-dew:
παγετώδης, ες-frosty, ice-cold:
πάχνη-hoar-frost, frozen rain:
θειώδης, ες-sulphureous:
ἀποπνοή-evaporation: βροντή-
thunder: ἐξορμᾶω -I emit:
ἀστραπή-lightning: βροντάω-I
thunder: κεραυνόω-I strike with
thunderbolts:

ζ' 7. Ἡ γῆ



<p>Ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἐστὶν ὕψηλὰ ὄρη 1, βαθῆ ἄγκη 2, ὕψηλοι βουνοὶ 3, κοῖλα σπήλαια 4, ὀμαλὰ πεδία 5, κατάσκιαι ὕλαι 6.</p>	<p>Upon the earth are lofty mountains 1, deep hollows 2, tall hills 3, hollow caverns 4, level plains 5, <i>and</i> shaded forests 6.</p>	<p>ὕψηλός, ἡ, ὄν-high, lofty: τὸ ὄρος, εὖς- mountain, hill: τὸ ἄγκος, εὖς-bend, hollow, mountain glen: ὕψηλός, ἡ, ὄν-lofty, tall: βουνός, οὖ-hill, mound: κοῖλος, η, οὖ-hollow: σπήλαιον-grotto, cavern: ὀμαλός, ἡ, ὄν-level, even: πεδίων-plain: κατάσκιος, οὖ-shaded or covered with: ὕλη-forest, woodland</p>
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η' 8. Τὰ τῆς γῆς γεννήματα (Τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς γεννώμενα)



<p>Τὰ ἐκ τῆς γῆς γεννώμενα (τὰ τῆς γῆς γεννήματα). ὁ λειμῶν 1 φέρει (τίκτει) τὰς χλόας μετὰ τῶν ἀνθῶν καὶ ποῶν, ἅτινα ἀποκοπτόμενα χόρτος 2 γίνεται. ὁ ἀγρὸς 3 (χώριον) προφέρει τὸν σῖτον 4 καὶ λάχανα. ἐν ταῖς ὕλαις γεννῶνται μύκητες 5, κόμαροι 6, μύρτοι· ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς αὐξάνεται μέταλλα, λίθοι καὶ ποικίλα ἄλλα.</p>	<p>Things which are produced from/by the earth. The meadow 1 bears the first shoots, with the flowers and grass, which when cut become hay 2. The field 3 yields grain and vegetables 4. In the forests, mushrooms 5 strawberry-trees 6, and myrtle are begotten: under the earth are grown metals, stones and various other <i>things</i>.</p>	<p>γεννάω-I bear, produce: τὸ γέννημα-that which is produced: ὁ λειμῶν, ὠνος-meadow: φέρω υ. τίκτω-I bear. produce: χλόη-first shoots of plants in spring: τὸ ἄνθος, εὖς-blossom, flower: ἡ πόα-grass, herb: ἀποκόπτω-I cut off: χόρτος-hay, straw: ὁ ἀγρός υ. χώριον-field, country: προφέρω-I present, yield, offer: ὁ σῖτος-corn, grain: λάχανον-vegetables, garden-herbs: ὁ μύκης, ητος-mushroom: ἡ κόμαρος-the strawberry-tree: ἡ μύρτος-myrtle: αὐξάνω-I make increase, grow: τὸ μέταλλον-metal: ὁ/ἡ λίθος-stone; precious stone: ποικίλος, η, ον-various</p>
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θ' 9. Μέταλλα

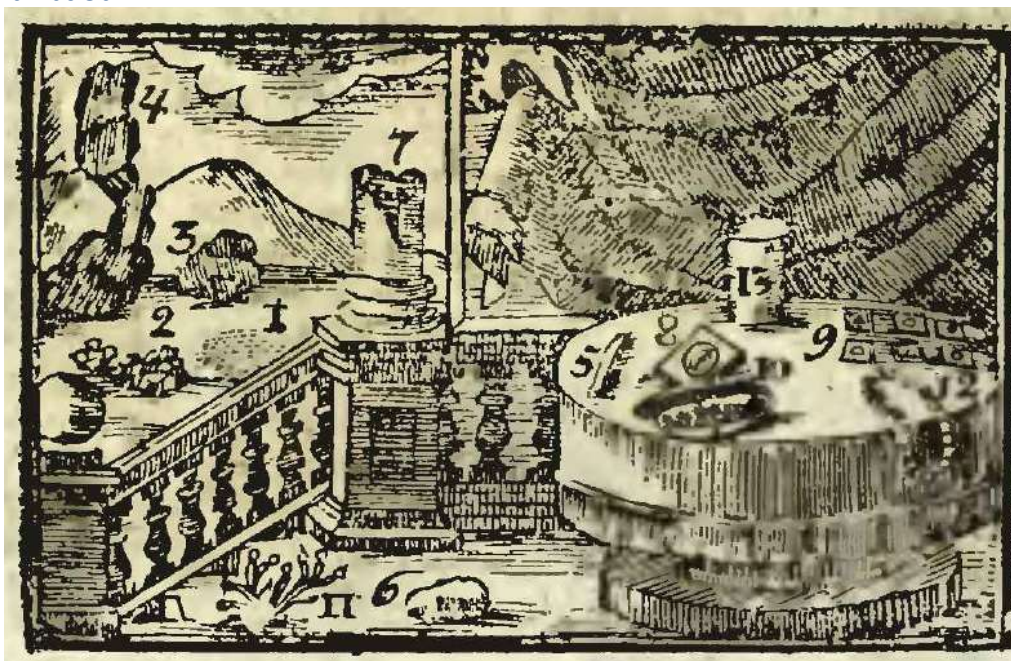


Ὁ μόλυβδος 1 μαλακός ἐστι καὶ βαρὺς. ὁ σίδηρος 2 σκληρὸς ἐστὶ, σκληρότερος δὲ ὁ χάλυψ 3. οἱ τεχνῖται ποιοῦσιν ἐκ τοῦ κασσιτέρου τοὺς κανθάρους 4, ἐκ τοῦ χαλκοῦ χαλκεῖα 5, ἐκ τοῦ ὀρειχάλκου τὰ λύχνια 6, ἐκ τοῦ ἀργυρίου ἀργύρια 7, ἐκ τοῦ χρυσοῦ χρυσία 8. ὁ ἄργυρος χυτὸς (ὕδράργυρον) πάντοτε ναρόν ἐστι. ἡ βρῶσις ἀναβιβρώσκει (κατεσθίει) τὰ μέταλλα.

Lead 1 is soft and heavy. Iron 2 is hard, but steel 3 is harder. The craftsmen make steins 4 from tin, cauldrons 5 from copper, lampstands 6 from brass, silver coins 7 from silver, *and* golden coins 8 from gold. Quicksilver is always a liquid. Rust devours the metals.

μόλυβδος-lead: μαλακός, ἢ, ὄν-soft: σίδηρος-iron: σκληρός, ἄ, ὄν-hard: ὁ χάλυψ, υβος-hardened iron, steel: κασσίτερος-tin: κάνθαρος-drinking cup with large handle: χαλκός-copper: χαλκεῖον-copper cauldron: ὀρείχαλκος-(yellow copper ore) brass: λύχνιον-lampstand: ἀργύριον-silver money, coins: χρυσίον-gold coin: ἄργυρος χυτὸς (ὕδράργυρον)-quicksilver: ναρός-flowing, liquid: βρῶσις-rust, corruption: ἀναβιβρώσκω υ. κατεσθίω-I eat up:

ι' 10. Οἱ λίθοι



Ὁ ἄμμος 1 καὶ ὁ κάχληξ 2
λίθος ἐστὶ συντριβεῖς. ὁ
λίθος 3 μέρος ἐστὶ τῆς
πέτρας 4. ἡ ἀκόνη 5, χάλιξ
6, μάρμαρος 7 λίθοι εἰσὶν οὐ
διαφανῆς. ἡ μαγνήτις 8
ἔλκει πρὸς ἑαυτὴν τὸν
σίδηρον. λίθοι τίμιοι 9
λιθάρια ἐστὶ διαφανῆ, ὡς·
λευκὸς ἀδάμας, ἐρυθρὰ
παντάρβη, κυανέα
σάπφειρος, χλωρὰ
σμάραγδος· καὶ στίλβουσι,
εἰ λαμπρυνόμενοι εἰσὶν. αἱ
μαργαρίται ἐν κόγχαις
αὐξάνονται, τὰ κοράλλια 10
ἐν τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὡς δένδρια.
τὸ ἤλεκτρον 11 παρὰ τῇ
θαλάσῃ, μάλιστα ἐν τῇ
Βορουσσίᾳ, συλλέγεται. ὁ
ὕαλος 12 κρυστάλλω ὅμοιος
ἐστίν.

The sand 1 and the gravel
2 are rocks which have
been rubbed together. The
stone 3 is part of the rock
4. The whetstone 5, small
stone 6, and marble 7 are
not translucent stones. The
magnet 8 draws iron to
itself. Precious stones 9
are translucent gems, such
as: clear diamond, red
ruby, blue lapis lazuli, and
green emerald—and they
glitter, if they are
polished. Pearls grow in
mussels; corals 10 in the
sea as small trees. Amber
11 is gathered from the
sea, especially in
Boroussia. The crystalline
stone 12 is like ice.

ἄμμος- sand: ὁ κάχληξ, ηκος-pebble,
gravel (collec): συντριβω-I rub
together: ἀκόνη-whetstone, hone: ὁ
χάλιξ, κος-small stone: μάρμαρος-
crystalline rock (sparkly), marble:
διαφανῆς, ες-translucent: ἡ μαγνήτις,
ιδος-magnet: λιθάριον-stone, a gem:
λευκός, ἡ, ὄν-white: ὁ ἀδάμας,
αντος-(unconquerable) diamond:
ἐρυθρός, α, ον-red: παντάρβη-ruby:
κυανέος, α, ον-dark blue enamel
(lapis lazuli): ἡ σάπφειρος-lapis
lazuli: χλωρός, α, ον-greenish-
yellow, pale: ἡ σμάραγδος-emerald:
στίλβω-I glitter, gleam: λαμπρύνω-I
make bright, polish: ὁ μαργαρίτης-
pearl: κόγχη-mussel (oyster):
αὐξάνω-(pass) I grow: κοράλλιον-
coral: δένδριον-dim of δένδρον:
ἤλεκτρον-amber: ὕαλος-some kind
of crystalline stone: κρυστάλλος-ice:

ια' 11. Τὸ δένδρον

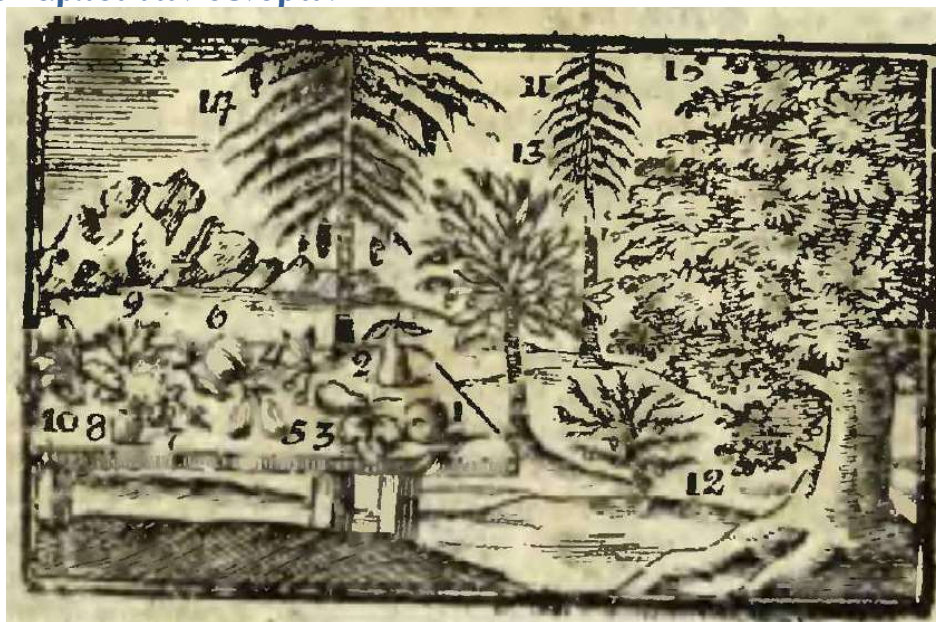


Ἐκ τοῦ σπέρματος αὐξάνεται τὸ φυτὸν 1. τὸ φυτὸν θάμνος 2 γίνεται· ὁ θάμνος δένδρον 3. τὸ δένδρον ὑπὸ τῆς ρίζης 4 ἀνέχεται. ἐκ τῆς ρίζης στέμμα 5 ἀνίσταται· τὸ στέμμα εἰς κλάδους 6 καὶ πέταλα 7 ἐκτείνεται, ἐξ ὧν τὰ φύλλα 8 φύεται. ἐν τῷ ἀνωτάτῳ κορυφῇ 9 ἐστὶ. τὸ στέλεχος 10 αὐξάνεται ἐκ τῆς ρίζης. ὁ κορμὸς 11 στέμμα ἀποκοφθέν ἐστίν, ἄνευ τῶν κλαδῶν, καὶ ἔχει τὸν φλοιόν, τὸ λέπος 12 καὶ μυελόν 13. ὁ ἰξὸς 14 τοῖς κλάδοις γεννᾶται (φύεται), οἷτινες καὶ κόμμι, ῥητίνη, πίσσαν, καὶ τοιαῦτα ἄλλα ἐξιδροῦσιν.

From the seed the plant 1 grows. The plant becomes a shrub 2; the shrub *becomes* a tree 3. The tree is held up by the root 4. From the root rises the trunk 5; the trunk stretches out into branches 6 and leaves 7, from which the leaves 8 grow. In the highest *point* is the crown 9. The stump 10 grows from the root. The lopped trunk 11 is a trunk cut down, without branches, and is has bark, the rind 12 and sap 13. The mistletoe berry 14 is produced (grows) in/on the branches, which also perspire gum, resin, pitch, and other such things.

αὐξάνω-(pass) I grow: φυτόν-plant: θάμνος-bush, shrub: ρίζα-root: ἀνέχομαι-I hold up: πρέμνον-trunk: ἀνίσταμαι-I rise up, stand: κλάδος-branch: πέταλον-leaf: ἐκτείνω-I stretch out: φύλλον-leaf: φύω-I grow: ἄνω (superl)-upward: κορυφή-head, highest point: τὸ στέλεχος, εὖς-crown of the root, stump: κορμός-trunk of tree (with boughs lopped off): ἀποκόπτω-I cut off: ἄνευ-without: φλοιός-bark: τὸ λέπος, εὖς-rind, husk, scale: μυελός-marrow: ἰξός-mistletoe berry: γεννάω-I produce: τὸ κόμμι-gum: ῥητίνη-resin of pine: πίσσα-pitch: ἐξιδρώω-I perspire:

ιβ' 12. Οἱ καρποὶ τῶν δένδρων



Ὁ καρπὸς ἀπὸ καρποφόρων δένδρων τρυγᾶται καθ' ὥραν. τὸ μῆλον 1 στρογγύλον ἐστί, τὸ ἄπιον 2 καὶ τὸ σῦκον 3 παραμήκης· τὸ κεράσιον 4 ἀπὸ μακροῦ βλαστοῦ κρέμαται, τὸ κοκκύμηλον 5 καὶ τὸ περσικὸν 6 ἀπὸ βραχυτέρου, τὸ μόρον 7 ἀπὸ βραχυτάτου. τὸ κάρυον 8 λεπτοκάρυον 9 καὶ κάστανον 10 λέπεσι κεκαλυμμένον ἐστί. ἄκαρπα 11 δένδρα ἐστίν· ἡ ἐλάτη, κλήθρα, σημύδα, κυπάρισσος, φηγός, μελία, ἰτέα, φιλύρα, κτλ. ἀλλὰ τὰ πλεῖστα σκιώδη ἐστίν. ἡ ἄρκευθος 12 δὲ καὶ ἡ δάφνη 13 καρποὺς φύει, ἡ πεύκη 14 στροβίλους, ἡ δρῦς 15 τὰς βαλάνους καὶ κηκίδας.

Fruit is picked from fruit-bearing trees in season. The apple 1 is round, the pear 2 and fig 3 are oblong; the cherry 4 hangs from long stems, the plum 5 and peach 6 from shorter, the blackberry 7 from the shortest. The walnut 8, thin-shelled nut 9, and chestnut 10 are covered by shells. The fruitless 11 trees are: the silver-fir, alder, Judas tree, cypress, oak, ash, willow, linden, etc., but the largest are shadebearers. The juniper 12 and also the laurel 13 grow berries, the pine 14 pine cones, the oak 15 acorns and saps.

καρπός-fruit: ὁ/ἡ καρποφόρος-fruit-bearing: τρυγάω-I pick: μῆλον-apple: στρογγύλος, ἡ, ον-circular: ἄπιον-pear: σῦκον-fig: παραμήκης, ἐς-oblong: κεράσιον-cherry: μακρός, ἄ, ὄν-long: βλαστός-shoot/stem: κρέμαμαι-I hang: κοκκύμηλον-plum: ὁ/τὸ περσικός/v-peach: βραχύς, εἴα, ὑ-small: μόρον-blackberry: κάρυον-walnut: λεπτοκάρυον-nut with thin shell: κάστανον-chestnut: τὸ λέπος, εὖς-shell: καλύπτω-I hide: ἄκαρπος, ον-fruitless: ἐλάτη-silver-fir: κλήθρα-alder: σημύδα-Judas tree: ἡ κυπάρισσος-cypress: ἡ φηγός-oak: μελία-ash: ἰτέα-willow: φιλύρα-linden tree: πλεῖστα (superl)-largest, greatest: σκιώδης, ἐς-shady: ἡ ἄρκευθος-juniper: δάφνη-laurel, bay-tree: φύω-I grow: πεύκη-pine: στροβίλος-(round ball) pine cone: ἡ δρῦς, ὑός-oak: ἡ βάλανος-acorn: ἡ κηκίς, ἴδος-anything oozing forth:

13. Ἄνθη



Ἐν τοῖς ἄνθεσιν μάλιστα γνωστὰ ἐστὶ ἕαρος προσίοντος τὸ ἴον 1, ὑάκινθος 2, νάρκισσος 3, εἶτα τὰ λευκὰ καὶ ξανθὰ καὶ κυάνεα κρίνα 4, εἶτα τὸ ρόδον 5, καρυόφυλλον 6. ἐκ τούτων στέφανοι καὶ στεφανώματα 8 πλέκεται. ἔτι καὶ εὖοσμοι πόαι 9 προστίθενται, ὡς κρόκος, ἀμάραντον, ἀδιάντον (πήγανον), ὀρίγανον, λιβανωτὶς, ὕσσωπος, νάρδος, ὠκίμον (ἔρινος), σφάκος (μᾶρον), ἡδύοσμον. ἐν τοῖς ἀγρίοις ἄνθεσι 10 μάλιστα γνωστὰ ἐστὶ ἡ νυμφαία, χαμαῖδρυς, κύανος, χαμαίμηλον. ἐν ταῖς ἀγρίαις πόαις; ὁ κύτισος, ἀψίνθιον, ὄξαλις, ἀκαλήφη. ἡ τυλίπη 11 κόσμος ἐστὶ τῶν ἀνθῶν, ἀλλὰ ἄνευ ὀσμῆς.

Among the especially known flowers when spring is present are: the violet 1, hyacinth 2, and narcissus 3, then the white and yellow and dark blue lilies 4; then the rose 5 and carnation 6. From these garlands and wreathes 8 are woven. Yet also sweet-smelling herbs 9 are added, such as: saffron, the unfading-flower, maiden-hair, marjoram, rosemary, hyssop, nard, basil, sage, and green mint. Especially known among the wild flowers 10 are: the water-lily, germander, blue corn-flower, and chamomile. Among the wild grasses, the clover, wormwood, sorrel, and nettle. The tulip 11 is the most beautiful of the flowers, but it is without scent.

τὸ ἄνθος, εὖοσ-flower: γνωστός, ἡ, ὄν-known: τὸ ἕαρ, ος-spring: πρόσκειμι-I am present: τὸ ἴον-violet: ἡ/ὁ ὑάκινθος-hyacinth: νάρκισσος-narcissus: λευκός, ἡ, ὄν-white: ξανθός, ἡ, ὄν-yellow: κυάνεος, α, ὄν-dark-blue: κρίνον-lily: ρόδον-rose: καρυόφυλλον-carnation: στέφανος-crown, garland: στεφάνωμα, τος-crown, wreath: πλέκω-I twist, braid: εὖοσμος, ὄν-sweet-smelling: πόα-grass, herb: προστίθημι-I add, set on: ὁ/ἡ κρόκος-saffron: ἀμάραντον-unfading-flower: ἀδιάντος, ὄν υ. πήγανον-maiden-hair: ὀρίγανον-marjoram: ἡ λιβανωτὶς, ἰδος-rosemary: ὕσσωπος-hyssop: ἡ νάρδος-nard: ὠκίμον υ. ἔρινος-basil: σφάκος υ. μᾶρον-sage: ἡδύοσμον-green mint: ἀγριος, α, ὄν-wild: νυμφαία-water-lily: ἡ χαμαῖδρυς, υος-germander: κύανος-blue corn-flower: χαμαίμηλον-chamomile: κύτισος-clover: ἀψίνθιον-wormwood: ἡ ὄξαλις, ἰδος-sorrel: ἀκαλήφη-nettle: τυλίπη-tulip (Latin calque): κόσμος-order, fashion: ἄνευ-without: ὀσμή-scent:

ιδ' 14. Λάχανα



Ἐν τοῖς κήποις γεννῶνται
λάχανα, ὡς· θρίδαξ 1,
κράμβη 2, κρόμμυον 3,
σκόροδον 4, σίκυος 5,
σίσαρον 6, γογγυλὶς 7,
κάρος 8, ῥαφανὶς 9
σέλινον 10, σίκυος 11,
πέπωνες 12, σταφυλῖνοι.

Vegetables are produced
in the gardens, such as:
lettuce 1, cabbage 2,
onion 3, garlic 4, gourds
5, parsnip 6, turnip 7,
small radish 8, radish 9,
celery 10, cucumber 11,
melons 12, *and* carrots.

κῆπος-garden: γεννάω-I bear, bring
forth: ἡ θρίδαξ, ακος-lettuce: κράμβη-
cabbage: κρόμμυον-onion: σκόροδον-
garlic: σίκυος-gourd: σίσαρον-parsnip:
ἡ γογγυλὶς, εως-turnip: κάρος-small
radish: ῥαφανὶς, ἴδος-raddish: σέλινον-
celery: ὁ πέπων, ονος: ripe (short for
'ripe/edible gourd—σίκυος πέπων', aka
melon/pumpkin/cucumber):
σταφυλῖνος-carrot:

ιε' 15. Ὁ σῖτος

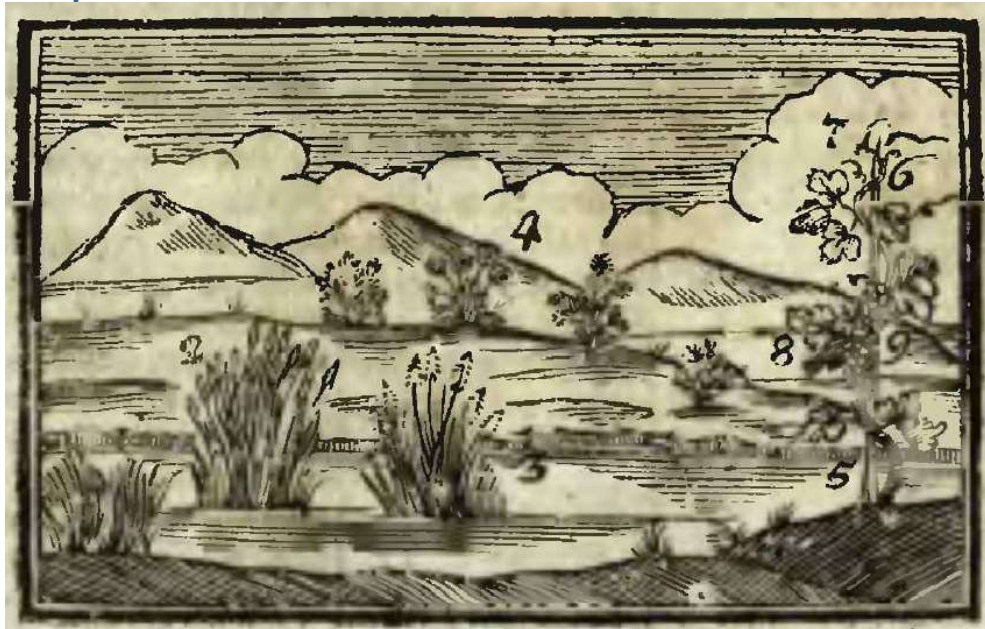


Τίνες σῖτοι ἐπὶ καλάμῳ
αὐξάνονται τοῖς ἄρθροις
διοριζομένῳ, ὥς· ὁ πυρός
1, τὸ σιλίγνιον², ἡ κριθή
3. ταῦτα δὲ στάχυς ἢ
ἀθήρας ἔχει, ἢ κολοβός
ἐστι, καὶ συνέχει τοὺς
κόκκους ἐλύτρω. ἔχουσι
δὲ ἄλλοι ἀντὶ στάχυος
ἀνθήλην, τὴν τοὺς
κόκκους συνέχουσιν
φακελληδὸν ὥς· ὁ
βρόμος 4, κέγχρος
(ἔλυμος ἢ μελίνη) 5,
ὄλυρα 6. Τὸ ὄσπρια
ἔχουσι θήκας, αἱ τοὺς
κόκκους ἐν λοβοῖς
συγκλείουσι, ὥς· πίσον 7,
κύαμος 8, βικίον 9· καὶ
τὰ τούτων μικρότερα
ἐστι, ἐρέβινθοι καὶ φακαῖ.

Some grains grow upon
stalks which are
separated by joints, such
as: the wheat 1 the
winter-wheat 2, and the
barley 3. These have ears
or awnes, or are
curtailed, and the kernels
are sustained by the husk.
Now others have, instead
of ears, flowery tufts,
which hold together the
seeds as bundles, such as:
the wild oat 4 millet 5,
and rice-wheat 6. The
pulses have cases, which
enclose the seeds in pods,
such as: peas 7, beans 8,
vetch 9 and the smaller
of these are chick-peas
and lentils.

σῖτος-grain: καλάμος-stalk: αὐξάνω-
(pass) I grow: τὸ ἄρθρον-joint: διορίζω-I
distinguish, separate: πυρός-wheat:
σιλίγνιον-winter-wheat: κριθή-barley: ὁ
στάχυς, υος-ear of corn: ὁ ἀθήρ, ος-awn,
ear of corn, chaff: κολοβός, ἢ, ὄν-
curtailed, maimed, truncated: συνέχω-I
hold together, sustain: κόκκος-grain,
seed: ἔλυτρον-husk (covering of seeds):
ἀνθήλη-silky flower tufts: φακελληδὸν -
(adv) in bundles*: βρόμος υ.
ἀκρόσπελος υ. αἰγίλωψ-wild oats:
κέγχρος-millet: ἔλυμος υ. μελίνη-millet:
ὄλυρα-rice-wheat: τὸ ὄσπριον-pulse (the
edible seed of leguminous plants): θήκη-
case, chest: λοβός-capsule/pod of
leguminous plants: συγκλείω-I shut up,
enclose: πίσον-peas: κύαμος-bean:
βικίον-vetch (climbing leguminous plant
used for forage): ἐρέβινθος-chick-pea:
φακῆ-(dish of lentils) lentil:

ις' 16. Οἱ θάμνοι



<p>Τὰ μεῖζον καὶ σκληρότερον φυτὰ ἐστὶ βοτάναι, αἵτινες λέγονται θάμνους, ὡς εἰσὶν ἐν ταῖς ὄχθαις καὶ λίμναις σχοῖνος 1 ἄνοζος τύφας 2 φέρων, καὶ φάλαγγας ἔχων, ἔνδον κοῖλος ὁ κάλαμος 3. ἐν ἄλλοις 4 τόποις αὐξάνονται· τὸ ρόδον, ρίβες, ἀκτὴ, ἄρκευθος μικρά, ὁμῶς ἡ ἄμπελος 5 ἥτις τὰ κλήματα 6 φέρει, τὰ κλήματα ἑλικας 7 οἶναρα 8 καὶ βότρυας 9. ἐπὶ/περὶ τῷ στύλῳ αἱ σταφυλαὶ κρέμανται, ῥαγὰς συνέχουσαι.</p>	<p>The bigger and harder plants are pasturage, which are called bushes, such as: on the banks and in the marshes a branchless rush/reed 1 bearing cattails 2, and having a round stem; the reed 3 is hollow inside. In other places 4 grow: the wild rose, currant, dwarf elder, and dwarf juniper, likewise the vine 5, which puts forth branches and the branches <i>put forth</i> tendrils 7, vine-leaves 8, and clusters 9. On/around the support the clusters hang, holding the grapes.</p>	<p>μεῖζον (comp. of μέγας)-large, great: σκληρός, α, ον (comp)-hard: φυτόν-plant: βοτάνη-pasture, fodder: θάμνος-bush, shrub: λέγω-I say: ὄχθη-bank, rising ground: λίμνη-mere, marsh: σχοῖνος-rush: ἄνοζος-with no or few branches: τύφη-reed mace, cattail: φάλαγξ, γος-round trunk: ἔνδον-within: κοῖλος, η, ον-hollow: κάλαμος-reed: ἄλλος, η, ον-other: ὁ τόπος-place: αὐξάνω-I grow: ρόδον-wild rose: ὁ ρίβες, εος-currant (Latin calque)*: ἀκτὴ-dwarf elder: ἡ ἄρκευθος μικρά-dwarf juniper: ὁμῶς-nevertheless: ἡ ἄμπελος-vine: τὸ κλημα-vine-twig/branch: φέρω-I bear: ὁ ἑλιξ, κος-anything which assumes a spiral shape: οἶναρον-vine-leaf: ἡ βότρυς, υος-cluster of grapes: σταῦλος-support: σταφυλή-bunch of grapes: κρεμάννυμι-I hang: ἡ ῥάξ, γος-a grape: συνέχω-I gather, keep together, hold:</p>
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ἰς' 17. Τὰ ζῷα, καὶ πρῶτον οἱ ὄρνιθες



Τὸ ζῷον ζῇ, αἰσθάνεται, κινεῖται, γεννᾶται, καὶ ἀποθνήσκει, τρέφεται καὶ αὐξάνεται, ἵσταται, ἢ κάθεται, ἢ κεῖται, ἢ βαίνει.

Ἡ ὄρνις (ᾧδε φαίνεται ἀλκυὼν 1, τις ἐν τῷ πελάγει νεοσσοποιεῖ) πτίλοις 2 καλύπτεται, πτεροῖς 3 πέτεται, δύο ἔχει πτέρυγας 4 καὶ τοσούτους πόδας 5, ὀρροπύγιον 6, τὸ ῥάμφος 7 καὶ δύο ὀφθαλμούς 8. τὸ θῆλυ ὄν 10 τίθεται ἐν τῇ νοσσιᾷ 9, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτὴν νοσσὸν 11 φύει. τὸ ὄν ὀστράκῳ 12 καλύπτεται, ὑφ' οὗ τὸ λευκὸν 13 καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἡ λέκιθος 14 ἐστὶ.

The animal lives, perceives, brings forth and dies, is reared and grows, stands or sits or lies or walks.

The bird (here the kingfisher 1 is shown, who builds a nest by the sea) is covered by down feathers 2, by feathers 3 flies, has two wings 4 and as many feet 5, tail-feathers 6, beak 7, and two eyes 8. The female sex lays eggs 10 in the nest 9, and by brooding produces chicks 11. The egg is covered by a shell 12, under which is the white 13 and in this is the yolk 14.

ζῷον-animal: ὁ/ἡ ὄρνις, ἰθος-bird: ζάω-I live: αἰσθάνομαι-I perceive (by the senses): κινέω-I move: γεννάω-I beget: ἀποθνήσκω-I die: τρέφω-I make to grow, nourish: αὐξάνω-I grow, increase: ἵστημι-I stand: κάθεται-I sit: κεῖται-I lay: βαίνω-I walk: φαίνω-I show: ἡ ἀλκυὼν, ὅς-kingfisher: τὸ πέλαγος, εὖς-open sea: νοσσοποιέω-I hatch, build a nest: πτίλον-soft feathers: καλύπτω-I cover: πτερόν-feathers: πέτομαι-I fly: ἡ πτέρυξ, γος-wing: τοσοῦτος-so many: ὁ πούς, οδός-foot: ὀρροπύγιον-rump (in which tail feathers are set): τὸ ῥάμφος, εὖς-beak: τὸ θῆλυ-the female sex: ὄν-egg: τίθημι-I put, lay: νοσσιὰ-nest: ἐπ' αὐτὴν-I sit/brood upon eggs: νοσσός-young bird, chick: φύω-I bring forth, produce: ὀστράκον-shell: λευκόν-white: ἡ λέκιθος-yolk:

τη' 18. Τὰ οἶκια ὄρνεα



Τὰ οἶκια ὄρνεα. ὁ ἀλέκτωρ 1, ὅστις εὐθὺς πρωῒ φωνεῖ, λόφον 2 ἔχει καὶ πληκτρα 3, ἐκτετμημένος ὀνομάζεται ἐκτομίας, καὶ ἐν τῷ ὀρνιθοτροφείῳ 4 πιαίνεται. ἡ ἀλεκτορίς 5 ἐξερευνᾷ τὸν κοπρῶνα, καὶ συλλέγει (ζητεῖ) τοὺς κόκκους· ὥς καὶ αἱ περιστεραι 6 αἱ τινες ἐν τῷ ὀρνιθοβοσκείῳ 7 τρέφονται, καὶ ὁ ἀλέκτωρ ἰνδικὸς 8 μετὰ τῆς μελεαγρίδος 9. ὁ κάλλιστος ταῶς 10 γαυριᾷ τοῖς πτεροῖς. ὁ πελαργὸς 11 ἐπὶ τὸ δώματι νεοσσοποιεῖ. ἡ χελιδὼν 12, στρουθός 13, κίσσα 14, κολοιός 15, καὶ νυκτερίς 16 (μὺς πτερωτός) πέτονται περὶ τῶν οἰκῶν.

Domestic birds. The rooster 1, which crows as soon as morning comes, has a comb 2 and spurs 3 —the castrated rooster is called a capon and is fattened in the coop 4. The hen 5 examines the dung hill and gathers together (seeks) grain seeds; likewise the pigeons 6, some of which are reared and kept in the aviary 7, and the turkey 8 with the guinea-hen 9. The most beautiful peacock 10 proudly struts its feathers. The stork 11 makes its nest upon the house. The swallow 12, sparrow 13, jay 14, jackdaw 15, and bat 16 (a winged mouse) fly around the houses.

οἶκια-domestic: ὄρνεον-bird: ὁ ἀλέκτωρ, ος-rooster: φωνέω-to sound: εὐθὺς πρωῒ-as soon as morning: λόφος-comb: πληκτρον-(anything to strike with) spur: ἐκτέμνω-I cut out, castrate: ὀνομάζω-I am called: ἐκτομίας-eunuch, capon: ὀρνιθοτροφεῖον-poultry house: πιαίνω-I fatten: ἡ ἀλεκτορίς, ἰδος-hen: ἐξερευνᾷω-I search out, examine: ὁ κοπρῶν, ὄνος-dung-hill: συλλέγω-I gather together: ζητέω-I seek: κόκκος-a grain, seed: περιστέρα-pigeon: ὀρνιθοβοσκεῖον ν. ὀρνιθοκομεῖον -aviary: τρέφω-I rear and keep, feed: ὁ ἀλέκτωρ ἰνδικός*-turkey: ἡ μελεαγρίς, ἰδος-guinea-fowl: καλός, ἡ, ὄν (superl)-beautiful, good: ὁ ταῶς-peacock: γαυριᾷω-I bear myself proudly: πτερόν-feathers: πελαργός-stork: τὸ δῶμα, τος-house: νοσσοποιέω-to hatch, build a nest: ἡ χελιδὼν, ὄνος-a swallow: στρουθός-sparrow: κίσσα-jay, magpie: κολοιός-jackdaw: ἡ νυκτερίς, ἰδος-bat: ὁ μὺς, μύς-mouse: πτερωτός, ἡ, ὄν-winged: πέτομαι-I fly:

ιθ' 19. Μελωδὰ ὄρνεα



Μελωδὰ ὄρνεα. ἡ φιλομήλα 1 πάντων τῶν ὀρνέων ἡδιστα ᾄδει. ἡ κορυδὸς 2 πεταμένη ᾄδει ἐν τῷ ἀέρι, ὁ ὄρνυξ 3 ἐν τῇ γῇ καθημένη καὶ τὰ ἄλλα (λοιπὰ) ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν δένδρων κλάδοις 4 ὥς· ἡ χλωρίς ἐξωτερική, σπίζα, ἀκανθίς, λινουργὸς ἄγριος, ἵκτερος, ἐρίθακος. ὁ ἐτερόχροος ψιττακός 5, κόσσυφος 6, ψάρ 7, μετὰ τῆς κίττης καὶ κολοιοῦ ἀνθρωπίνως λαλεῖν μαθάνονται. τὰ πλεῖστα τούτων ἐν οἰκίσκῳ 8 τηρεῖται.

Song birds. The nightingale 1 sings most pleasantly of all the birds. The lark 2, while flying, sings in the air, the quail 3 while sitting on the ground, *and* the others on the branches 4 of the trees, such as: the outdoors greenfinch, chaffinch, goldfinch, wild goose, yellow-green bird, *and* robin. The varied-colored parrot 5, blackbird 6, starling 7, with the jay and jackdaw have learned to speak human-like. The majority of these are kept in cages 8.

μελωδός, ὄν-musical: ὄρνεον-bird: φιλομήλα-nightingale: ἡδύς, εἶα, ὑ (superl)-pleasant: ᾄδω-I sing: ἡ κορυδὸς-lark: πέτομαι-I fly: ὁ ὄρνυξ, υγος-quail: κάθημαι-I sit, am seated: κλάδος-branch: χλωρίς, ἴδος-greenfinch: ἐξωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν-external, belonging to the outside: σπίζα-chaffinch: ἡ ἀκανθίς, ἴδος-goldfinch: λινουργὸς ἄγριος-wild goose: ἵκτερος-yellow-green bird: ἐρίθακος-robin: ἐτερόχροος, ὄν-of varied colors: ψιττακός-parrot: κόσσυφος-blackbird: ὁ ψάρ, ος-starling: κίττα-jay: κολοιός-jackdaw: ἀνθρωπίνως-human-like: λαλέω-I speak: μαθάνω-I learn: πλεῖστος, η, ὄν (superl of πλύς)-most, greatest: οἰκίσκος-(small room) cage: τηρέω-I keep, guard, watch:

κ' 20. Ὅρνεα ἄγρια



Ὅρνεα ἄγρια καὶ ὑλώδη (ἀνήμερα). ὁ στρουθοκάμηλος 1 μέγιστον ὄρνεον ἐστίν· ὁ τροχίλος 2 ἐλάχιστον. ἡ γλαυῦξ 3 αἰσχρότατον, ὁ ἔποψ 4 ῥυπαρώτατον, ὅτι ἐν τῷ κόπρῳ τρέφεται. ὁ ῥυντάκης 5 σπάνιος. ὁ φασιανός 6, ὠτίς 7, τέτριξ 8, ἀτταγὴν 9, πέρδιξ 10, ἀσκαλώπας 11, κίχλη 12 ἐσθίονται. ἐν τοῖς λοιποῖς τὰ ἀξιόλογά ἐστιν· ὁ παννύχιος γέρανος 13 στενάζουσα, τρυγῶν 14, κόκκυξ 15, φάσσα, δρυοκολάπτης, κίσσα, κορώνη 16.

Wild and woodland birds (not tame). The ostrich 1 is the greatest bird, the wren 2 the smallest. The owl 3 is ugliest, the hoopoe 4 is filthiest, because it is reared in the filth. The paradise bird 5 is rare. The pheasant 6, bustard 7, pipit 8, grouse 9, partridge 10, woodcock 11, and thrush 12 are eaten. Among the remaining, noteworthy are: the crane 13, sighing all night long, turtledove 14, cuckoo 15, ringdove, woodpecker, jay, and crow 16.

ἄγριος, α, ον-wild: ὄρνεον-bird: ὑλώδης, ἐς-wooded, woody: ἀνήμερος, α, ον-not tame, wild: στρουθοκάμηλος-ostrich: τροχίλος-Egyptian plover, wren: ἐλάχιστος, η, ον-smallest: ἡ γλαυῦξ, αγκός-owl: αἰσχρός, ἄ, ὄν (superl)-ugly, shameful: ὁ ἔποψ, οπος-hoopoe: ῥυπαρός, ἄ, ὄν (superl)-filthy: κόπρος-excrement, filth: τρέφω-I feed, rear: ὁ ῥυντάκης-paradise bird: σπάνιος, α, ον-rare: ὁ φασιανός-pheasant: ἡ ὠτίς, ἴδος-bustard: ἡ τέτριξ, ιγος-pipit: ὁ ἀτταγὴν, ἦνος-grouse: ὁ/ἡ πέρδιξ-partridge: ὁ ἀσκαλώπας-woodcock: κίχλη-thrush: ἀξιόλογος-worthy of mention, remarkable: παννύχιος, ον-all night long: γέρανος-crane: στενάζω-to sigh, groan: ἡ τρυγῶν, ὄνος-turtle-dove: κόκκυξ, γος-cuckoo: φάσσα-ringdove: ὁ δρυοκολάπτης-woodpecker: κίσσα-jay: κορώνη-crow:

κα' 21. Ἀρπακτικὰ ὄρνεα



Ἀρπακτικὰ ὄρνεα. ὁ ἀετός 1, ἄναξ τῶν ὀρνέων, τῷ ἡλίῳ ἐνορᾷ. ὁ γύψ 2 καὶ ὁ κόραξ 3 τὰ νεκρὰ ἐσθίουσιν. ὁ ἰκτῖνος 4 διώκει τοὺς νεοσσούς. ὁ αἰσάλων (τριόρχης), σπιζίας 6 ἰέραξ 7 ἀρπάζουσι τὰ ὀρνίθια. ὁ ἀστερίας 8 ἀρπάζει τὰς περιστερὰς καὶ τὰ μείζονα τὰ ὄρνεα.

Birds of prey. The eagle 1, lord of the heavens, looks at the sun. The vulture 2 and the raven 3 eat dead things. The kite 4 pursues the young birds. The merlin, sparrow-hawk 6, and hawk/falcon 7 snatch small birds. The speckled-hawk 8 snatches the pigeons and larger birds.

ἀρπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν-rapacious: ὄρνεον-bird: ἀετός-eagle: ὁ ἄναξ, αἰκτος-lord, master: ἐνοράω-I see, observe: ὁ γύψ, πός-vulture: ὁ κόραξ, κος-raven: νεκρός, ἄ, ὄν-dead: ἐσθίω-I eat: ἰκτῖνος-kite: διώκω-I pursue: νεοσσός-young bird, chick: ὁ αἰσάλων, ος υ. ὁ τριόρχης-merlin/hawk: σπιζίας-sparrow-hawk: ὁ ἰέραξ, κος-hawk, falcon: ἀρπάζω-I snatch away, carry off: ὀρνίθιον-small bird: ὁ ἀστερίας-kind of hawk: περιστέρα-pigeon/dove:

κβ' 22. Ὅρνεα ἔνυδρα

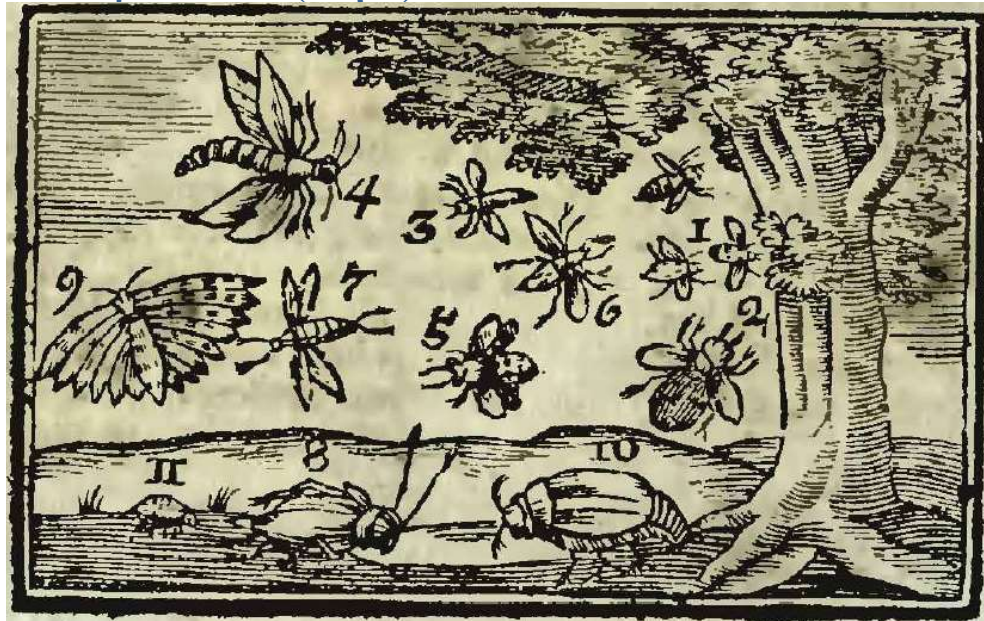


Ὅρνεα ἔνυδρα. ὁ λευκός κύκνος 1, ὁ χήν 2 καὶ ἡ νήσσα 3 νήχονται. ὁ λάρος 4 καὶ πελεκάνος 5 καταποντίζεται. ὁ ἀλιάετος 6 καὶ ἡ κολυμβίς 8 καταπέτονται, ἀλλ' ὁ ἐρωδιός 7 ἐν ταῖς ὄχθαις ἵστησι, ἵνα καταλάβῃ τοὺς ἰχθύας. ὁ ἀστερίας 10 ἐμβάλλει τὸ ράμφος τῷ ὕδατι καὶ μυκᾶται ὡς βοῦς. ἡ σεισοπυγίς 9 πυγὴν κινεῖ.

Aquatic birds. The white swan 1, the goose 2 and the duck 3 swim. The gull 4 and the pelican 5 plunge (into the water). The sea-eagle 6 and the diver 8 fly down, but the heron 7 stands on the banks, in order that it might catch the fish. The bittern 10 puts its beak in the water and lows like a cow. The wagtail 9 moves its tail.

ὄρνεον-bird: ἔνυδρος, α, ον-aquatic: λευκός, ἢ, ὄν-white: κύκνος-swan: ὁ χήν, ος-geese: νήσσα-duck: νήκω/νήχομαι-I swim: λάρος-(ravenous sea-bird) gull: πελεκάνος (Lt. calque)-pelican: καταποντίζω-I plunge (into water): ἀλιάετος-sea-eagle: ἡ κολυμβίς, ἴδος-diver (name of bird, prob. a grebe): καταπέτομαι-I fly down: ἐρωδιός-heron: ὄχθη-river bank: ἵστημι-I stand: καταλαμβάνω-I seize, take: ὁ ἰχθύς, υος-fish: ὁ ἀστερίας-(prop. starred) bittern (type of heron): ἐμβάλλω-I throw in: τὸ ράμφος, εος-beak, bill: μυκᾶομαι-I bellow, low: σεισοπυγίς, ἴδος-wagtail: πυγή-(rump) tail: κινέω-I set in motion, move:

κγ' 23. Τὰ ἔντομα πετεινά (πτηνά)



Ἡ μέλισσα 1 μέλ' ἐργάζεται, ὅπερ ὁ κηφήν 2 κατεσθίει. ἡ ἀνθρήνη 3 καὶ σφήξ 4 βλάπτουσι τῷ κέντρῳ, μάλιστα δ' ἐνοχλεῖ τῷ κτήνι ὁ οἶστρος 5, ἡμῖν δὲ μυία 6 καὶ κώνωψ 7. ὁ τέττιξ 8 ᾄδει. ὁ σῆς (ἡ ψυχὴ) 9 πτηνὴ ἐστὶ κάμπη. ὁ κάνθαρος 10 καλύπτει τὰς πτέρυγας τοῖς κολεοῖς, (κολεόπτερός ἐστι). ἡ πυγολαμπίς 11 (λαμπυρίς) λάμπει τῇ νυκτί.

The bee 1 labors at honey, the very thing which the drone 2 devours. The hornet 3 and wasp 4 harm by means of the stinger but the gadfly 5 gives the worst trouble to the herd, and the fly 6 and mosquito 7 to us. The cricket 8 sings. The butterfly 9 is a winged caterpillar. The dung-beetle 10 hides his wings by means of wing-sheaths (it is sheath-winged). The glow-worm 11 shines in the night.

τὰ ἔντομα-insects: πετεινός, ἡ, ὄν u. πτηνός, ἡ, ὄν-able to fly, winged: μέλισσα-bee: μέλι, ιτος-honey: ἐργάζομαι-I work, craft: ὁ κηφήν, ἦνος-drone: κατεσθίω-I eat, devour: ἀνθρήνη-hornet, wasp: ὁ σφήξ, κός-wasp: βλάπτω-I disable, harm: κέντρον-any sharp point: μάλα (superl)-most of all: ἐνοχλέω-I trouble, annoy: τὸ κτήνος, εος-herd: οἶστρος-gadfly: μυία-fly: ὁ κώνωψ, ωπος-gnat, mosquito: ὁ τέττιξ, ιγος-cricket/grasshopper; cicada: ᾄδω (from αείδω)-to sing: ὁ σῆς, σεός (ψυχὴ)-butterfly/moth: πτηνός, ἡ, ὄν-flying, winged: κάμπη-caterpillar: κάνθαρος-dung-beetle: ἡ πτέρυξ, γος-wing: κολεός-(sheath) wing sheath: ἡ πυγολαμπίς, ἰδος u. λαμπυρίς, ἰδος-glow-worm: λάμπω-I give light, shine:

κδ' 24. Τετράποδα καὶ πρῶτον τὰ ἡμερα



<p>Τετράποδα καὶ πρῶτον τὰ ἡμερα.</p> <p>ὁ κύων 1 μετὰ τοῦ σκύλακος 2 φύλαξ ἐστὶ τῆς οἰκίας. ἡ αἴλουρος 3 καθαρίζει τὴν οἰκίαν (ἐλευθεροῖ) ἀπὸ τῶν μυῶν 4, ὃ καὶ ἡ μυάγρα 5 ποιεῖ. ὁ σκίουρος 6 πίθηκος 7 καὶ κερκοπίθηκος 8 πρὸς τὴν ἡδονὴν ἐν τῷ οἴκῳ τηροῦνται. ὁ μυωξὸς 9 καὶ οἱ λοεποὶ 10 μείζονες μύες, ὡς ἴκτις, γαλῆ, γαλῆ ἄγρια ἐνοχλοῦσι τῇ οἰκίᾳ.</p>	<p>Quadrupeds, and first the tame ones.</p> <p>The dog 1, with the puppy 2, is guard of the house. The cat 3 cleans (frees) the house of mice 4, which the mousetrap 5 also does. The squirrel 6, ape 7, and monkey 8 are kept in the house for pleasure. The dormouse 9 and the rats 10 are larger than mice, likewise the yellow-breasted marten, weasel, and marten give trouble to the house.</p>	<p>τὸ τετράπουον, οδος-quadruped: ἡμερος, α, ον-tame: ὁ κύων, νος-dog: ὁ σκύλαξ, κος-puppy: φύλαξ, κος-guard: ὁ/ἡ αἴλουρος-cat: ἐλευθερόω-to free: ὁ μῦς, μύος-mouse: μυάγρα-mouse trap: σκίουρος-squirrel: πίθηκος-ape: κερκοπίθηκος-long-tailed ape: ἡδονή-enjoyment, pleasure: τηρέω-I keep: μυωξός-dormouse: λοεποῖ*-rat: ἡ ἴκτις, ἰδος-yellow-breasted marten: γαλῆ-weasel: γαλῆ ἄγρια-marten: ἐνοχλέω + dat.-I give trouble to, annoy:</p>
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κε' 25. Τὰ βοσκήματα (κτῆνη)



Τὰ βοσκήματα (κτῆνη). ὁ ταῦρος 1, ἡ βοῦς 2, καὶ ὁ μόσχος 3 τριχώμασι καλύπτονται. ὁ κριὸς, ὁ ἐκτομίας 4, τὸ πρόβατον 5, μετὰ τοῦ ἀρνίου 6, τὸ ἔριον φέρουσι. ὁ τράγος 7 μετὰ τῆς αἰγὸς 8 καὶ τοῦ ἐρίφου 9 πόκον ἔχουσι καὶ πώγωνα. ὁ χοῖρος 10 μετὰ τῶν γαλαθηνῶν 11 ὕν, τρίχα ἔχει, ἀλλ' οὐ κέρατα· δίχληλοι δὲ εἰσὶ, ὡς καὶ ἐκεῖνα (κάκεῖνα).

The livestock. The bull 1, the cow 2, and the calf 3 are covered with hair. The ram, the castrated one 4, and the sheep 5, with the lamb, produce the wool. The he-goat 7, with the goat 8 and the kid 9 have a fleece and a beard. The pig 10, with the suckling pigs 11, has bristle-hair, but no horns—but it is cloven-hoofed, as also the others.

τὸ βόσκημα υ. τὸ κτῆνος, εὖς-livestock: ταῦρος-bull: ὁ/ἡ βοῦς, οὖς-cow: ὁ/ἡ μόσχος-calf: τὸ τρίχωμα-hair, growth of hair: καλύπτω-I hide, cover: κριὸς-ram: ἐκτομίας-one that is castrated: πρόβατον-sheep: ἀρνίον-lamb: ἔριον-wool: τράγος-he-goat: ἡ αἶξ, γος-goat: ἐρίφος-kid goat: πόκος-raw wool; fleece: πώγων, ὠνος-beard (of animals): χοῖρος-pig: γαλαθηνός, ἡ, ὄν-sucking, young: ὁ/ἡ ὕς, ὕος -pig: θρίξ, τριχός-long hair, hair, bristle: τὸ κέρας, ατος-horn: δίχληλος-cloven-hoofed:

κς' 26. Τὰ κτήνη



Τὰ κτήνη. ὁ ὄνος 1 καὶ ὁ ἡμίονος 2 τὰ φορτία βαστάζουσιν· ὁ ἵππος 3, ὃν ἡ χαίτη 4 κοσμήται, βαστάζει ἀνθρώπους. ὁ κάμηλος 5 βαστάζει τὸν ἔμπορον μετὰ τῶν ἐμπορευμάτων αὐτοῦ. ὁ ἐλέφας 6 τὴν φορβὴν τῇ προβοσκίδι 7 προσέλκει, δύο ἔχει προέχοντας ὀδόντας 8 καὶ δύναται ἕως τριάκοντα ἀνδρας βαστάζειν.

Beasts of burden. The donkey 1 and the mule 2 carry burdens; the horse 3— the mane 4 adorns it —carries people. The camel 5 carries the merchant with his merchandise. The elephant 6 draws its food to itself by means of its trunk 7, has two teeth 8 which jut out, and is able to carry up to thirty men.

τὸ κτῆνος, εὖς-beasts for riding: ὄνος-donkey: ἡμίονος-mule: φορτίον-burden, cargo: βαστάζω-I bear, carry: ἵππος-horse: χαίτη-mane: κοσμέω-I arrange, adorn: κάμηλος-camel: ἔμπορος-traveller; trader: τὸ ἐμπόρευμα-merchandise: ὁ ἐλέφας, ἀντος-elephant: φορβή-(pasturage) food: ἡ προβοσκίς, ἴδος-trunk: προσέλκω-I draw towards: προέχω-I hold before (i.e., jut out): ὁ ὀδούς, ὄντος-tooth: δύναμαι-I am able: ἕως-to the point of, up to (perhaps, “as much as”): τριάκοντα-30: ὁ ἀνὴρ, δρός-man:

κζ' 27. Θηρία



Θηρία. ὁ βίσων 1 καὶ ὁ βούβαλος 2 ἄγριοι βόες εἰσίν. ἡ ἄλκη 3 ἵππου μείζων, ἥς τὸ δέρμα ἄρρηκτον ἐστὶ, κέρατα ἔχει κλαδωδεῖς ὡς ὁ ἔλαφος 4 ἀλλ' ἡ δόρυξ 5 μετὰ τοῦ νεβροῦ σχεδὸν οὐδένα. ὁ δὲ αἰγόκερως 6 ἔχει ὑπερμεγάλαια κέρα, ἡ δορκὰς 7 ἐλάχιστα, οἷς τῇ πέτρᾳ κρέμαται ἐαυτήν, ὁ δὲ μονόκερως 8 ἐν, ἀλλὰ τιμιώτατον, εἰ μὴ μῦθος ἐστίν. ὁ κάπρος 9 τύπτει τοῖς ὀδοῦσιν· ὁ λαγῶς 10 δειλός ἐστίν. ὁ δασύπους (χοιρογρύλλιος) 11 σκάπτει τὴν γῆν, ὡς καὶ ὁ σκάλοψ 12, ὅστις θρόμβους (γηλόφους) ἐγείρει.

Wild animals. The bison 1 and the buffalo 2 are wild cows. The elk 3, whose hide is impenetrable, is bigger than a horse, has many-tined horns like the deer 4, but the roe-deer 5, with its fawn, has nearly none. Now the Horned-goat 6 has immense horns, the chamois 7 has the smallest, by which it hangs itself on the rock, and the unicorn 8 has one, but the most valued, except it is a myth. The boar 9 strikes with its teeth. The hare 10 is a coward. The rabbit 11 digs the earth, as also the mole 12 which raises mounds.

θηρίον-wild animal: ὁ βίσων, ωνος-bison: βούβαλος-buffalo: ἄγριος, α, ον-wild: ὁ/ἡ βοῦς, βοός-cow: ἄλκη-elk: μείζων-bigger: τὸ δέρμα-skin: ἄρρηκτος, ον-unbreakable: τὸ κέρας, ατος-horn: κλαδώδης, ἐς-with many: ὁ/ἡ ἔλαφος-deer: ἡ δόρυξ, κος-roe-deer: νεβρός-fawn (deer): σχεδόν-near: οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν-not one: ὁ αἰγόκερως, οτος-goat-horned (capricorn): ὑπερμέγας, ἀλη, α-immensely great: δορκὰς, ἄδος (ὁ/ἡ αἵγαγρος)-deerlike animal (chamois): ἐλάχιστος, η, ον-smallest: κρεμάννυμι-I hang: ὁ μονόκερως, ωτος-one-horn: εἷς, μία, ἓν-one: τίμιος, α, ον (suprl)-valued: κάπρος-boar: τύπτω-I strike: ὀδούς, ὄντος-tooth: λαγῶς-hare: δειλός, ἡ, ὄν-coward: ὁ δασύπους, ποδος υ. χοιρογρύλλιος-rabbit: σκάπτω-I dig: ὁ σκάλοψ, οπος-mole: θρόμβος υ. γήλοφος-lump (mound): ἐγείρω-I raise:

κη' 28. Θῆρες



Θῆρες. οἱ θῆρες ὀξεῖς
ἔχουσιν ὄνυχας καὶ
ὀδόντας, καὶ
σαρκοφάγοι ἐστίν, ὡς· ὁ
λέων 1, ὃς ἔχει τὴν
χαίτην, ἄναξ τῶν
τετραπόδων, μετὰ τῆς
λεαίνης· ποικιλοδέρμων
ὁ πάνθηρ 2 (πάρδαλις),
ἡ τίγρις 3 ἀγριωτάτη
ἀπάντων θηρίων. ὁ
ἄρκος 4 λάσιος, ὁ λύκος
5 ἄρπαξ, ἡ λύγξ 6 ἔχει
τὴν ὄψιν κρατίστη, ἡ
κέρκον ἔχουσα ἀλώπηξ
7 πανουργοτάτη. ὁ
ἐχῖνος 8 ἀκανθώδης
ἐστίν. ἡ γαλέη 9 ἄντρον
φιλεῖ.

Beasts of prey. The
beasts of prey have
sharp claws and teeth,
and are carnivorous,
such as: the lion 1,
which has a mane, is
lord of the beasts, with
the lioness; the panther
(leopard) 2 is piebald;
the tiger 3 is the wildest
of all the beasts. The
bear 4 is shaggy, the
wolf 5 is a robber, the
lynx 6 is sharp-sighted,
the fox 7, which has a
tail, is craftiest. The
hedgehog 8 is prickly.
The weasel 9 loves its
den.

ὁ θῆρ, ος-beast of prey: ὀξύς, εἶα, ύ-sharp,
keen: ὁ ὄνυξ, υχος-claw: ὁ ὀδούς, ὄντος-
tooth: σαρκοφάγος, ον-carnivorous: ὁ
λέων, οντος-lion: χαίτη-mane: ἄναξ,
ακτος-lord, master: τετράπους, ὀδος-four-
footed: λέαινα:-lioness ποικιλοδέρμων, ον
υ. ποικίλος, η, ον-piebald: ὁ πάνθηρ, ηρος
(ἡ πάρδαλις, εως)-panther (leopard): ἡ
τίγρις, ιδος-tiger: ἄγριος, α, ον (superl)-
wild, savage: ὁ/ἡ ἄρκος-bear: λάσιος, α,
ον-shaggy: λύκος-wolf: ὁ/ἡ ἄρπαξ, γος-
robber: ὁ/ἡ λύγξ, γκος-lynx: ἡ ὄψις, εως-
vision: κράτιστος, η, ον (superl of
κρατύς)-strongest, best: κέρκος-tail: ἡ
ἀλώπηξ, εκος-fox: πανοῦργος, ον (superl)-
knavish: ἐχῖνος-hedgehog: ἀκανθώδης, ες-
full of thorns, prickly: ἡ γαλέη, ἡς-weasel
kind, polecat: ἄντρον-den: φιλέω-I love:

κθ' 29. Ὅφεις καὶ ἔρπετά

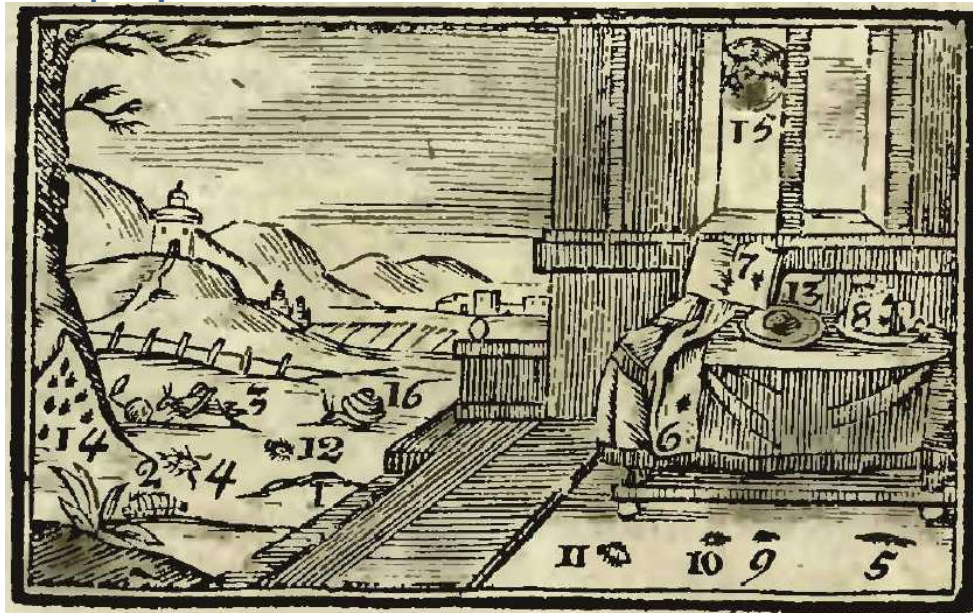


Ὅφεις καὶ ἔρπετά. οἱ ὄφεις ἔρπουσι κολποῦντες ἑαυτούς· ὁ ὄφης 1 ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, ὁ ὕδρος 2 ἐν τῷ ὕδατι, ἡ ἔχιδνα 3 ἐν ταῖς πέτραις, ὁ ἀσπίς 4 ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς, ὁ κεράστης 5 ἐν τοῖς οἰκοῖς. ἡ τυφλῖνος 6 τυφλὴ ἐστί. πόδας ἔχουσι ὁ σαῦρος 7 καὶ σαλαμάνδρα 8, ἥτις ἐν τῷ πυρὶ ζῇ. ὁ δράκων 9 (ὄφης πτερυγωτός) κτείνει τῇ ἐκπνοῇ, ὁ βασιλίσκος 10 τοῖς ὄμμασι (ὀφθαλμοῖς), ὡς πάλαι ψευδῶς διηγοῦνται, ὁ σκορπίος 11 οὐρᾷ θανασίμῳ.

Serpents and reptiles. The snakes crawl by means of curving themselves: the snake 1 in the forest, the water-snake 2 in the waters, the adder 3 in the rocks, the asp 4 in the fields, the horned snake 5 in the houses. The blind-snake 6 is blind. The lizard 7 has feet, *and* also the salamander 8, which lives in fire. The dragon 9 (winged serpent) kills by means of its breath, the basilisk 10 by its eyes, as the ancients falsely described, *and* the scorpion 11 by means of its deadly tail.

ὁ ὄφης, εως-serpent: ἔρπετόν-reptile, creeping thing: ἔρπω-to creep, crawl: κολπόω-I form into a swelling fold, curve: ὕδρος-water-snake: ἔχιδνα-adder, viper: ὁ ἀσπίς, ἶδος-asp: ὁ κεράστης-horned serpent/asp: ἡ τυφλῖνος-blind snake*: τυφλός, ἢ, ὄν-blind: σαῦρος-lizard: σαλαμάνδρα-salamander: ζάω-I live: ὁ δράκων, οντος-dragon: πτερυγωτός, ἢ, ὄν-winged: κτείνω-I kill: ἐκπνοή-expiring, breathing out: βασιλίσκος-basilisk: τὸ ὄμμα, τος υ. ὀφθαλμός-eye: πάλαι (subst)-ancients: ψευδῶς-falsely: διηγέομαι-I describe in full: σκορπίος-scorpion: οὐρά-tail: θανάσιμος, ον-deadly, fatal

λ' 30. Τὰ ἔντομα ἔρπετα



<p>Τὰ ἔντομα ἔρπετά. αἱ ἔλμινθες βρύκουσι τὰ ἡμῶν· ὁ σκώληξ 1 τὴν γῆν, ἡ κάμπη 2 τὰ φυτά, ἡ τέττιξ 3 τοὺς καρπούς, ἡ κανθαρίς 4 τὸν σῖτον, ὁ τερηδὼν 5 τὰ ξύλα, ἡ σῆς 6 ἐσθῆτας, ἡ σύλφη 7 βίβλον, ἡ εὐλή 8 τὸ κρέας καὶ τυρόν. ὁ ψύλλος 9 ὁ σκιρτῶν, φθείρ 10, κόρις 11, ἡμᾶς δάκνουσιν. ὁ κροτὼν 12 βδάλλει τὸ αἷμα. ὁ σῆρ 13 σηρικὸν ἐργάζεται. ὁ μύρμηξ 14 φιλόπονος ἐστίν. ὁ ἀράχνης 15 ἀράχνιον νεῖ ὡς ἀμφίβληστρα ταῖς μυῖαις. ὁ κοχλίας 16 τὸ οἰκίδιον αὐτοῦ περικομίζει.</p>	<p>The creeping insects. The worms consume our things: the worm 1 the earth, the caterpillar 2 the plants, the grasshopper 3 the fruits, the beetle 4 the grain, the woodworm 5 the wood, the moth 6 clothes, the cockroach 7 a book, <i>and</i> the maggot 8 the meat and cheese. The leaping flea 9, louse 10, <i>and</i> bug 11 bite us. The tick 12 sucks blood. The silkworm 13 makes silk. The ant 14 is industrious. The spider 15 spins a spider-web as a net for flies. The snail carries around his house.</p>	<p>ἔντομον-insect: ἔρπετόν-creeping thing: ἡ ἔλμινθ, ἰνθος-worm: βρύκω (χω)-I bite, consume: ὁ σκώληξ, κοῦς-worm: κάμπη-caterpillar: φυτόν-plant: ἡ τέττιξ, γος-grasshopper: καρπός-fruit: ἡ κανθαρίς, ἰδος-beetle: σῖτος-grain: ὁ τερηδὼν, ὄνος-wood-worm: ξύλον-wood: ἡ σῆς, σεός-moth: ἡ ἐσθῆς, ἡτος--clothing: σύλφη-cockroach: ἡ βίβλος-book: εὐλή-maggot: τὸ κρέας, ἑως-meat: τυρός-cheese: ψύλλος-flea: σκιρτάω-I leap, spring: ὁ/ἡ φθείρ, ος-louse: ὁ/ἡ κόρις, εος-bug: δάκνω-to bite: ὁ κροτὼν, ὦνος-a tick: βδάλλω-I suck: ὁ σῆρ, ὄς-silkworm: σηρικός-silk: ὁ μύρμηξ, κοῦς-ant: φιλόπονος, ον-industrious: ὁ ἀράχνης-spider: ἀράχνιον-spider web: νέω-I spin: ἀμφίβληστρον-(anything thrown round) net: μυῖα-a fly: ὁ κοχλίας-snail: οἰκίδιον-small house, chamber: περικομίζω-I carry around:</p>
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λα' 31. Τὰ ἀμφίβια



<p>Ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς καὶ ἐν τῷ ὕδατι ζῇ ὁ κροκόδειλος 1, ὅσπερ θαυμαστὸν καὶ ἀπραλέον θήριον τοῦ Νεῖλου ποταμοῦ ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ, καὶ ὁ κάστωρ 2, ὃς χηνεῖους πόδας πρὸς τὸ νήχεσθαι καὶ λεπιδωτὴν οὐρὰν ἔχει. ἡ ἐνυδρίς 3 καὶ βάτραχος 4 βατραχίζουσιν ἐπὶ τῇ χερσαίῳ. ἡ χελώνη 5 ἄνω καὶ κάτω κεράμοις (ὀστράκοις) καλύπτεται, ὥς θυρεοῖς κεκαλυμμένη ἐστί. ὁ ἵπποπόταμος, ὃς ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ζῇ, ὁμοιάζει τὸν ἵππον ἢ βοῶ.</p>	<p>On the land and in the water lives the crocodile 1, which is a marvelous and predatory beast of the Nile River in Egypt, <i>and</i> the beaver 2, which has geese- feet for the purpose of swimming <i>and</i> also a scaly tail. The otter 3 and frog 4 move frog-like on dry land. The tortoise 5 is covered above and below by shells, as if it has been covered by shields. The hippopotamus, which lives in the river, is like a horse or cow.</p>	<p>ζάω-I live: κροκόδειλος-crocodile: θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὄν-marvelous: ἀρπαλέος, α, ὄν-greedy, devouring, consuming: ὁ κάστωρ, ὀρος-beaver: χηνεῖος, α, ὄν-of or belonging to a goose: νήχω/νήχομαι-I swim: λεπιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν-scaly: οὐρά-tail: ἡ ἐνυδρίς, ἴδος-otter: βάτραχος-frog: βατραχίζω-I am or move like a frog: χερσαῖος-from or of dry land (ἡ χερσαῖος sbst): χελώνη- tortoise/turtle: κέραμος υ. ὀστρακον-(tile) tortoise shell: θυρεόν-oblong shield: καλύπτω-I cover, hide: ἵπποπόταμος- hippopotamus: ὁμοιάζω-I am like:</p>
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λβ' 32. Ἰχθύες ποτάμιοι καὶ λιμναῖοι



Ἰχθύες ποτάμιοι καὶ λιμναῖοι. ὁ ἰχθύς πτέρυγας 1 ἔχει, αἷς νήχεται, καὶ βράγχια 2, οἷς ἀναπνεῖ, καὶ ἀκάνθας ἀντὶ τῶν ὀστέων, πρὸς ταῦτα ὁ ἄρσεν γαλακτίδας καὶ τὸ θῆλυ ῥά. τινὲς λεπίδας ἔχουσιν, ὡς· ὁ κυπρῖνος 3 καὶ λάβραξ 4. ἄλλοι εἰσὶ λεῖοι, ὡς· ἡ ἔγχελυς 5 γαλῆ 6. ὁ ἀκκιπήσιος 7 ἀκίς ἐστὶ καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μῆκος αὐξάνεται. ὁ σίλουρος 8 μέγας ἐστίν· μέγιστος δὲ ὁ ἀντακαῖος 9. αἱ ἀφύαι 10 αἱ ἀσθενεῖς, αἵτινες ἀγεληδὸν νήχονται, ἐλάχιστοι ἰχθύες εἰσίν. ἄλλοι τούτου γένους εἰσίν· ἡ πέρκη, λευκίσκος, τρίγλη, θύμαλλος, τρώκτης, κωβιός, ψύλλων 11. ὁ καρκίνος 12 ὀστράκῳ καλύπτεται, χηλὰς ἔχει, καὶ πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω ἔρπει. ἡ βδέλλα 13 βδάλλει τὸ αἷμα.

River and marsh fish. The fish has fins 1, by which it swims, and gills 2, by which it breathes, and spines instead of bones, along with these things the male has fish milk and the female has eggs. Some have scales, such as: the carp 3 and bass 4. Others are smooth, such as: the eel and 5 lamprey 6. The sturgeon 7 is pointed and its length grows beyond a man. The catfish 8 is big, but the sturgeon 9 is the biggest. The weak small-fries 10, which swim in schools, are the smallest fish. Others of this type are: perch, white mullet, red mullet, thumallos-fish, trout, minnow, and psullwn-fish 11. The crab 12 is covered by a shell, has claws, and walks forward and backward. The leech 13 sucks blood.

ποτάμιος, α, ον-river: λιμναῖος, α, ον-marsh: ἡ πτέρυξ, γος-fin: νήχομαι-to swim: βράγχια, ον-gills: ἀναπνέω-I breathe: ἄκανθα-spines (on back of fish), fish spine: ἀντί-instead of: ὀστέον-bone: ὁ ἄρσεν, ος-male: γαλακτίδες, ον-fish milk (sperm)*: τὸ θῆλυ, υος-female: ῥόν-egg: ἡ λεπίς, ἰδος-scale (of a fish): κυπρῖνος-carp: ὁ λάβραξ, κος-bass: λεῖος, α, ον-smooth: ἡ ἔγχελυς, υος-eel: γαλῆ-small fish (perh. lamprey): ὁ ἀκκιπήσιος-sturgeon (Lat. calque): ἀκίς, ἰδος-pointed, barb: ὑπὲρ-beyond, exceeding: τὸ μῆκος, εος-length: αὐξάνω-I grow, increase: σίλουρος-sheatfish (large catfish): μέγας, ἄλη, αν (superl)-biggest: ἀντακαῖος-sturgeon: ἀφύη-small-fry (of fish): ἀγεληδόν-in herds, companies: ἐλάχιστος, η, ον-smallest, least: τὸ γένος, εος-race, stock: πέρκη-perch: λευκίσκος-white mullet: τρίγλη-red mullet: θύμαλλος-fish (of unknown sort): ὁ τρώκτης-gnawer (perh. trout): κωβιός-gudgeon (minnow): ὁ ψύλλων, ος-small fish (lit. flea)*: καρκίνος υ. κάμματος-crab (lobster): ὀστρακον-shell: χηλή-claw: πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσω-before and aft: ἔρπω-I move slowly, walk: βδέλλα-leech: βδάλλω-I suck:

λγ' 33. Ἰχθύες πελαγικοὶ καὶ αἱ κόγχαι



Ἰχθύες πελαγικοὶ καὶ αἱ
κόγχαι. τὸ κῆτος 1 τῶν
πελαγικῶν ἰχθύων μέγιστος
ἐστίν, ὁ δελφίς 2 τάχιστος,
ὁ βατὸς 3 τερατώδεστατος.
οἱ ἄλλοι ὀνομάζονται·
μύραινα 4, ἄλμων 5, εἰσὶ δὲ
καὶ πετεινοί 6. προστίθει
τὰς μαινίδας 7, αἱ τινες
ταριχευομέναι, καὶ ψήττας
8 μετὰ τῶν ὀνίσκων 9, οἱ
ξηρανθέντες εἰσκομίζονται,
καὶ τὰ κάμπη· φώκην 10
καὶ ἱππόκαμπον. ἡ κόγχη
11 ὄστρακα ἔχει, τὸ
ὄστρεον 12 εὖχυμον σάρκα
παρέχει, ἡ πορφύρα 13
ὄστρειον. ἡ κόγχη 14
μαργαριτοφόρη
μαργαρίτας (μάργαρα)
φέρει.

Sea fish and mussels.
The whale 1 is *the*
greatest of the sea fish,
the dolphin 2 *is the*
swiftest, the skate 3 *is*
the strangest. The other
fish are named: *the* eel 4,
salmon 5, and also there
are the flying fish 6. Add
the herring 7, which are
salted, and flat-fish 8
along with the cod 9,
which after drying are
imported, and the sea-
monsters—*the* seal 10
and sea-horse. The
mussel 11 has shells, the
oyster 12 provides good
tasting flesh, the purple-
fish 13 *provides* purple
dye. The pearl-bearing
mussel 14 bears pearls.

πελαγικός, ἢ, ὄν-of the sea: κόγχη-
mussel: τὸ κῆτος, εὖς υ. ἡ φάλαινα-
sea-monster, huge fish (whale): ὁ
δελφίς, ἴνος-dolphin: ταχύς, εἶα, ὑ
(superl)-swift, fleet: βατὸς-skate (like
a ray): τερατώδης, εὖς (superl)-
monstrous (strange): ὀνομάζω-I name:
μύραινα-sea-eel: ὁ ἄλμων, ὀνος-
salmon*: πετεινός, ἢ, ὄν-able to fly:
προστίθην-I add to: ἡ μαινίς, ἴδος-
sprat (herring): ταριχεύω-I preserve
(by salting): ψήττα-flat-fish: ὀνίσκος-
cod: ξηραίνω-I parch, dry up:
εἰσκομίζω-to carry in: τὸ κάμπη, εὖς-
sea monster: φώκη-seal: ἱππόκαμπος-
sea-horse: τὸ ὄστρεον-oyster: εὖχυμος,
ὀν-well-flavoured: παρέχω-I yield,
hand over: πορφύρα υ. ὄστρεον
-purple-fish (murex): τὸ ὄστρειον-
purple pigment: μαργαριτοφόρος, η,
ὀν-pearl-bearing: ὁ μαργαρίτης υ. τὸ
μάργαρον-pearl:

λδ' 34. Αἱ ἑπτὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡλικίαι

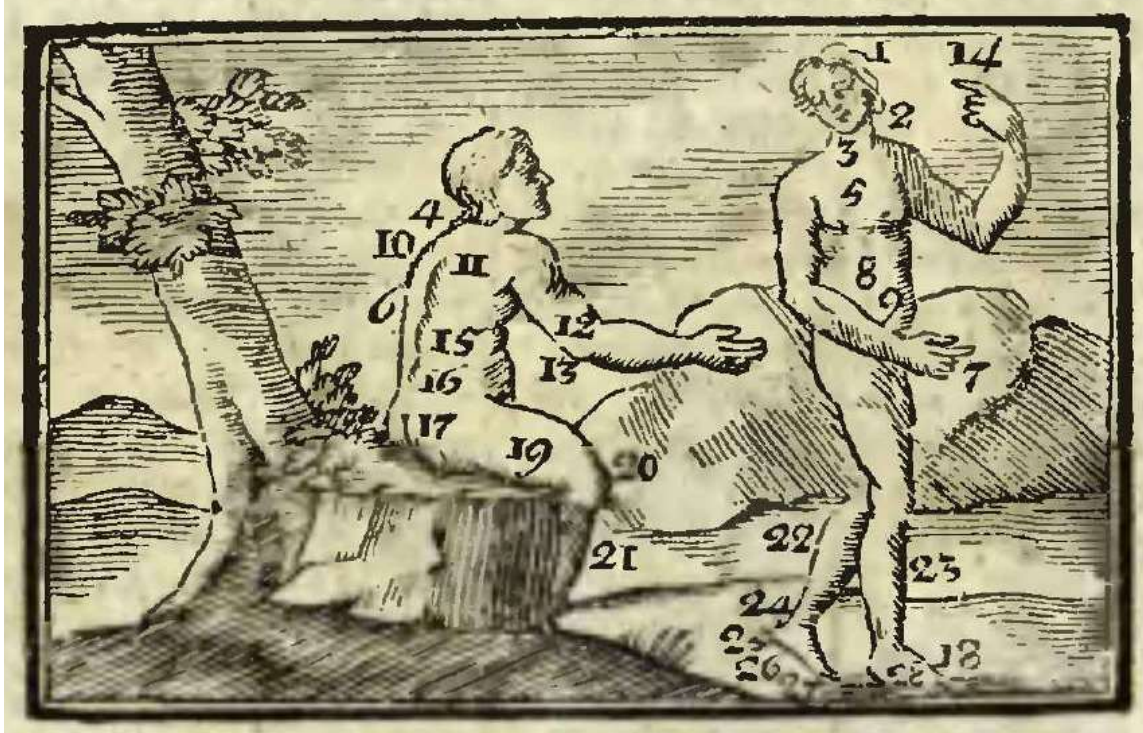


Αἱ ἑπτὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἡλικίαι. ὁ ἄνθρωπος πρῶτον βρέφος 1 ἐστίν, εἶτα παῖς 2, ἔπειτα μεῖραξ 3 (ἔφηβος), μετὰ ταῦτα νέος 4, εἶτα ἀνὴρ 5, μετέπειτα γέρον 6, τελευταῖον τυμβογέρον 7. οὕτως καὶ ἐν τῷ ἑτέρῳ γένει εἰσι: τὸ κοράσιον 8, ἡ κόρη (ἡ παῖς) 9, παρθένος (παρθένος) 10, γυνή 11, πρεσβῦτις 12, γράυς 13.

The seven ages of man. Man first is an infant 1, then a child 2, then an adolescent 3, after this a young man 4, then a man 5, afterward an old man 6, last a man on the edge of the grave 7. So also in the other sex *the ages* are: the little girl 8, the girl 9, a maiden 10, a woman 11, an aged woman 12, *and* an old woman 13.

ἡλικία-ages of life: τὸ βρέφος, εὖς-infant, baby: ὁ/ἡ παῖς, παιδός-child: ἡ μεῖραξ, κοῦς υ. ὁ ἔφηβος-one arrived at adolescence (18): νέος-young (through ~ 30): μετέπειτα-afterward, thereafter: ὁ γέρον, τος-old man: τελευταῖον-last: ὁ τυμβογέρον, ντος-old man on edge of grave: τὸ γένος, εὖς-sex: τὸ κοράσιον-little girl, maiden: ἡ κόρη-girl: ἡ παρθένος-maiden (marriageable): ἡ πρεσβῦτις, ιδος-aged woman: ἡ γράυς-old woman

λε' 35. Τὰ ἔξω τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέλη



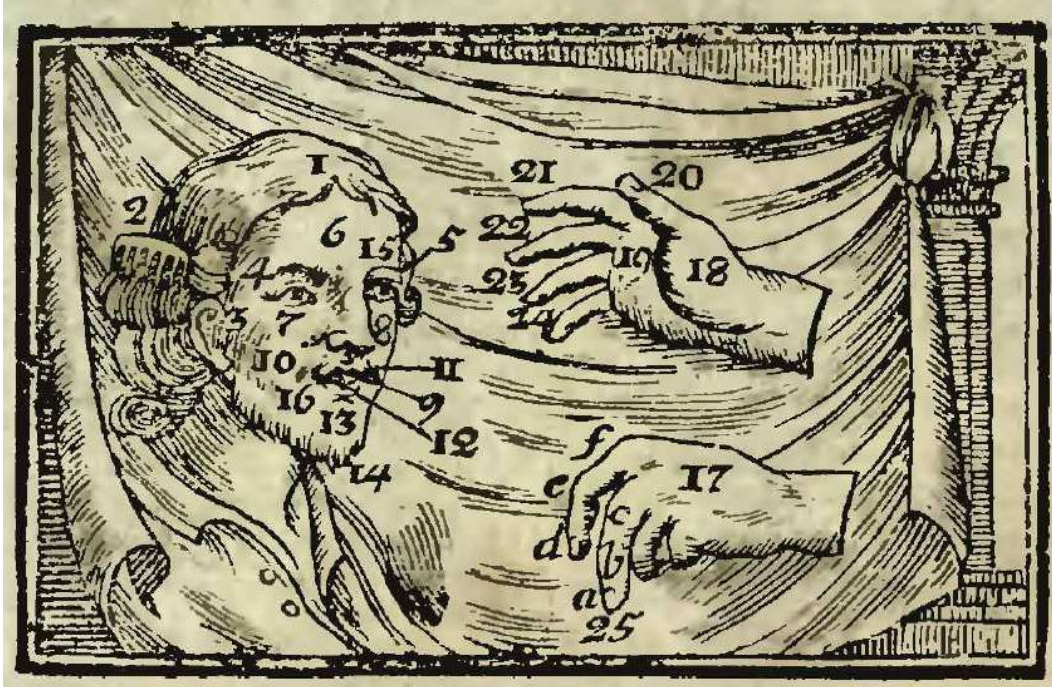
Τὰ ἔξω τοῦ ἀνθρώπου μέλη. ἡ κεφαλὴ 1 ἄνω ἐστὶ, κάτω οἱ πόδες 18. τὸ τοῦ τραχήλου πρόσω μέρος (ὃ ταῖς μασχάλαις 2 ὀρίζεται) σφαγὴ 3 ἐστὶ, τὸ δὲ ὀπίσω ὁ λόφος 4. τὸ στήθος 5 πρόσω ἐστίν· ὀπίσω τὸ νῶτον 6. ὑπὸ τοῦ στήθους γαστήρ 8 ἐστίν, ἐν μέσῳ τούτου ὁ ὀμφαλός 9, ἐπὶ τῷ νότῳ ὠμοπλάται 10 εἰσὶν· ἀφ' ὧν οἱ ὠμοὶ κρέμονται, ἀπὸ τούτων οἱ βραχίονες 12 μετὰ τοῦ ὠλεκράνου 13 (ἀγκῶνος) ἀπὸ τούτου ἀμφοτέρωθεν (πρὸς ἑκατέραν πλευράν) αἱ χεῖρες 14, ἡ δεξιὰ καὶ ἡ ἀριστερὰ μετὰ τῶν δακτύλων 7. τοῖς ὤμοις ἐπακολουθοῦσιν ὀσφύες 15 μετὰ τῶν ἰσχίων 16 καὶ γλουτοὶ (πυγὴ) 17. τὸν πόδα ποιοῦσιν· ὁ μηρός 19, εἴτα σκέλος 21 (μεταξὺ τὸ γόνυ 20

The external parts of the human. The head 1 is on top, below *are* the feet 18. The front part of the neck (which is bounded by the armpits 2) is the throat 3, and the back *is* the nape 4. The breast 5 is the front, behind is the back 6. Below the breast is the stomach 8, in the middle of this is the navel 9, *and* on the back are the shoulder blades 10, from which the shoulders hang. From these *hang* the arms 12 with the elbow 13, from this on both sides (to each side) the hands 14—the right and the left with the fingers 7. The loins 15 follow close after the shoulders along with the hips 16 and the butt 17. These make the feet: the

τὸ μέλος, εὖς-part, limb: κεφαλὴ-head: πόδες, ποδός-foot: τράχηλος *υ*. ὁ αὐχὴν, ἐνός-neck: μασχάλη-armpit: ὀρίζω-(pass.) I am bounded: τὸ πρόσω μέρος-front part: σφαγὴ-throat: ὀπίσω-(backward) back: ὁ λόφος-nape of neck: τὸ στήθος, εὖς-breast: ἡ γαστήρ, ἐρος-stomach: πρόσω-front: νῶτον-back: ὀμφαλός-navel: ὠμοπλάτη-shoulder blade: ὤμος-shoulder: κρεμάννυμι-I hang: ὁ βραχίων, ὀνος-arm: ὠλέκρανον *υ*. ὁ ἀγκῶνων, ὤνος-point of the elbow (bend of the arm): ἀμφοτέρωθεν-on both sides: ἑκάτερος: each of two: πλευρά-side; rib: ἡ χεῖρ, χειρός-hand: δεξιὰ-right hand: ἀριστερός, ἅ, ὄν-left: δάκτυλος-digit: ἐπακολουθέω-I follow after/close upon: ἡ ὀσφυς, ὕος-loin: ἰσχίον-hip joint: γλουτός *υ*. ἡ πυγὴ-buttock: ὁ μηρός-thigh:

<p>ἐστίν) ἐν ᾧ τὸ γαστροκνήμιον 22 καὶ κνήμη 23, ἔπειτα ἄστρογαλος 24, πτέρνα 25, καὶ τὸ πέλμα 26· ἐν τῷ ἐσχάτῳ δάκτυλος μέγας μετὰ τῶν τεσσάρων μικροτέρων λοιπῶν δακτύλων 28.</p>	<p>thigh 19, then the leg 21 (it is between <i>the hip and</i> the knee 20) in which <i>are</i> the calf 22 and shin 23, then the ankle joints 24, heel 25, and the sole of the foot 26; in the end the great toe with the four smaller remaining toes 28.</p>	<p>τὸ σκέλος, εἰς-leg: μεταξύ-between: γαστροκνήμιον-(back part of leg) calf: κνήμη-(part between knee and ankle) shin: ἄστρογαλος-ball of ankle joint: πτέρνα-heel: τὸ πέλμα-sole of foot</p>
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λς' 36. Ἡ κεφαλὴ, καὶ αἱ χεῖρες



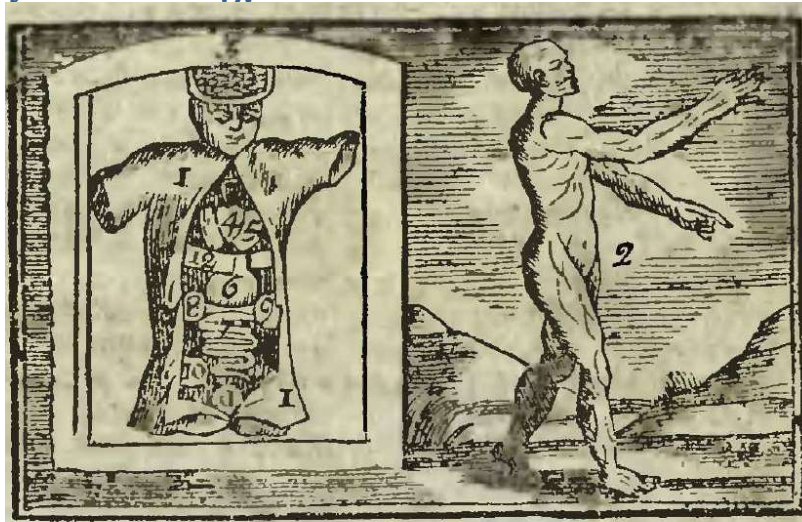
Ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ θρίξ 1 ἐστίν, ἣτις τῷ κτενί 2 κτενίζεται, δύο ὦτα 3, κρόταφοι 4, καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον. ἐν προσώπῳ εἰσὶ τὸ μέτωπον 6 καὶ ἑκάτερος ὀφθαλμὸς 7, ἡ ρὶς 8 μετὰ δυῶν μυκτῆρων, τὸ στόμα 9, αἱ παρειαὶ 10 καὶ τὸ γένειον 13. τὸ στόμα τῷ μύστακι 11 καὶ τοῖς χεῖλεσι 12 καὶ ἡ γλῶσσα μετὰ τῆς ὑπερώας, τοῖς ὀδοῦσιν ἐν τῇ γαμφηλῇ 16 (σιαγόνι) περιπεφραγμένη ἐστίν. τὸ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς γένειον ὁ πώγων 14. ὁ ὀφθαλμὸς δὲ (ἐν ᾧ τὸ κυκλώπιον καὶ ἡ κόρη ἐστὶ) βλέφαροις 5 καὶ ὀφρύσι 15 καλύπτεται. Ἡ χεὶρ συσταλθεῖσα κόνδυλος 17 ἐκταθεῖσα θέναρ (παλάμη) 18 ἐστίν. ἐν τῷ μέσῳ κοῖλον 19 (κοτύλη) ἐστίν· τὸ πέρας τῆς χειρὸς ὁ ἀντίχειρ 20 ἐστίν· μετὰ τεσσάρων δακτύλων, τοῦ δεικτικῆς 21, καταπύγονος 22 (μέσου),

On the head is hair 1, which is combed with the comb 2, two ears 3, temples 4, and the face. On the face there are: the forehead 6 and each eye 7, the nose 8 with two nostrils, the mouth 9, the cheeks 10 and the chin 13. The mouth is encircled by the mustache 11 and the lips 12, and the tongue with the palate *is fenced around* by the teeth in the jaw 16. The man's chin *is bearded* 14. Now the eyes (in which are the white and the pupil) are covered by means of the eyelids 5 and eyebrow 15. The hand being drawn together is a fist 17, and being stretched out is a palm 18. In the middle is a hollow 19. The end of the hand is the thumb 20, with four fingers: the pointer 21, middle 22, ring-finger 23,

θρίξ, τριχός-hair: ὁ κτεῖς, ενός-comb: κτενίζω-I comb: κρόταφος-side of forehead: πρόσωπον-face: μέτωπον-forehead: ἡ ρὶς, ὅς-nose: ὁ μυκτῆρ, ὅς-nostril: τὸ στόμα-mouth: παρειά-cheek: γένειον-beard/chin: ὁ μύσταξ, ὅς-upper lip/ mustache: τὸ χεῖλος, ὅς-lip: γλῶσσα-tongue: ὑπερώα (ἡ)-palate (upper part of mouth): ὀδοῦς, ὄντος-tooth: γαμφηλή ὤ. ἡ σιαγών, ὄνος-jaw: περιφράσσω-I fence around: ὁ πώγων, ὅς-beard: ὀφθαλμός-eye: κυκλώπιον-white round ball of eye: κόρη-pupil: βλέφαρον-eyelid: ἡ ὀφρὺς, ὅς-eyebrow: καλύπτω-I cover: συστέλλω-I draw together: κόνδυλος-fist: ἐκτείνω-I stretch out: τὸ θέναρ, ὅς ὤ. παλάμη-palm of hand: κοῖλον ὤ. κοτύλη-cup, hollow: τὸ πέρας, ἀτος-end, limit: ὁ ἀντίχειρ, ὅς-thumb: δάκτυλος-finger: δεικτικός-(point out)

<p>παραμέσου 23, καὶ ὠτίτου 24 (μικροῦ). ἐν ἑκάστῳ τρεῖς εἰσι σκυταλίδες a, b, c, καὶ τρεῖς κόνδυλοι d, e, f μετὰ τοῦ ὄνυχος 25.</p>	<p>and the pinky 24. In each are three bones, a, b, c, and three knuckles, d, e, f, <i>along</i> with the nail 25.</p>	<p>pointer finger: ὁ καταπύγων, ὀνός υ. μέσος-middle finger: παράμεσος-next to the middle: ὁ ὠτίτης υ. μικρός-little: ἕκαστος-each, every: ἡ σκυταλίς, ἴδος-finger bone: τοσοῦτοι-so great: ὁ ὄνυξ, ἄλος-a nail:</p>
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λζ' 37. Ἡ σὰρξ καὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα

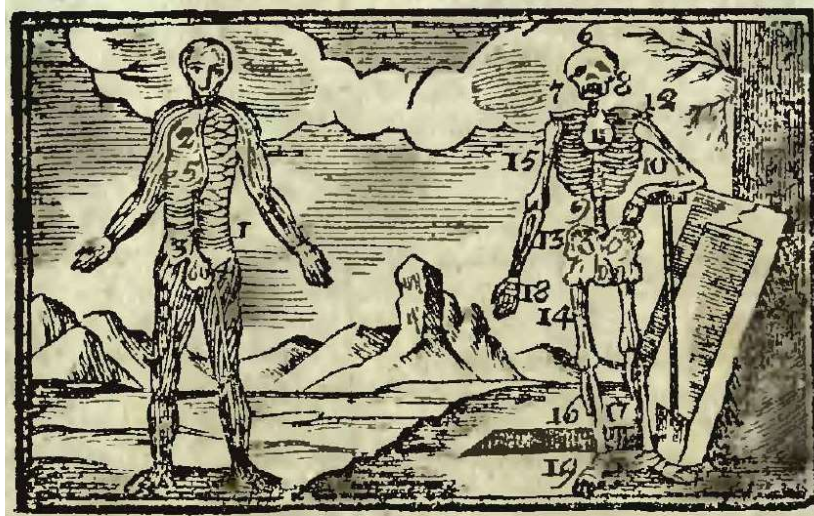


Ἡ σὰρξ καὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα. ἐν τῷ σώματι εἰσὶν· ὁ χρώς μετὰ τῶν ὑμένων, ἡ σὰρξ μετὰ τῶν μυῶν, σωλήνες, χόνδροι, ὀστέα, καὶ τὰ σπλάγχνα. ἀφαιροῦντος τοῦ χρωτὸς 1 φαίνεται ἡ σὰρξ 2 καὶ μεθ' αὐτῆς οἱ μύες, δι' ὧν τὰ μέλη κινεῖται. τὰ σπλάγχνα ἐστί τὰ ἐντός, ὡς· ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ ὁ ἐγκέφαλος 3 κρανίῳ καὶ περικρανίῳ περιβαλλόμενος· ἐν τῷ στήθει ἡ καρδιά 4 τῷ περικαρδίῳ (φρενί) περιελισσομένη, καὶ ὁ πνεύμων 5 ὅστις ἀναπνεῖ· ἐν τῇ κοιλίᾳ ἡ γαστήρ 6 καὶ τὰ ἔντερα 7 τῷ διαπιμέλῳ περιβαλλόμενα, τὸ ἥπαρ 8 καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἀριστερᾶς ἀντικείμενος σπλήν 9, δύο νεφροὶ 10 μετὰ τῆς κύστεως 11. τὸ στήθος παχεῖ ὑμένι διαχωρίζεται (διαφράσσεται) ὃς διάφραγμα 12 ὀνομάζεται.

The flesh and the innards. In the body are: the skin with the membranes, the flesh with the muscles, channels, cartilage, bones, and the innards. When pulling aside the skin 1, the flesh 2 is brought into view and with it the muscles, through which the limbs are moved. The innards are the inward parts, such as: in the head the brain 3, which is surrounded by the base and crown of the skull; in the chest the heart 4, which is wrapped in the 'around the heart tissue,' and the lung 5, which breathes; in the abdomen the stomach 6 and entrails 7, which are surrounded by adipose tissue, the liver 8 and corresponding to it from the left the spleen 9, and two kidneys 10 with the bladder 11. The chest is divided by a sturdy membrane, which is called the diaphragm 12.

σὰρξ, σαρκός-flesh: σπλάγχνον-guts, innards: τὸ σῶμα-body: ὁ χρώς, ωτός-skin: ὁ ὑμήν, ἐνός-thin skin, membrane: ὁ μύς, υός-muscle: ὁ σωλήν, ἦνος-channel; cavity of the spine: χόνδρος, α, ον-cartilage: ὀστέον-bone: ἀφαιρέω-I take away, set aside: φαίνω-I appear: τὸ μέλος, εος-limb, member: κινέω-I move: τὰ ἐντός-inward parts: ἐγκέφαλος-brain: κράνιον-skull: περικράνιον-skull; round the skull: περιβάλλω-I throw around, put on: καρδιά-heart: περικάρδιον-around the heart: περιελίσσω-I roll around, wrap: ὁ πνεύμων, ος υ. πλεύμων, ονος-lung: ἀναπνέω-I take breath: κοιλία-body cavity; abdomen; intestine: ἡ γαστήρ, ος-stomach, belly: ἔντερον-intestines: διαπίμελος, ον-adipose: τὸ ἥπαρ, ατος-liver: ἀντίκειμαι-I correspond with, be set against: ὁ σπλήν, ηνός-spleen: νεφρός-kidney: ἡ κύστις, εως-bladder: τὸ στήθος, εος-breast: παχύς, εῖα, ὑ-thick, stout: διαχωρίζω υ. διαφράσσω-I separate, be divided off: τὸ διάφραγμα-diaphragm: ὀνομάζω-I name, call:

λη' 38. Αἱ φλέβες καὶ ὀστέα



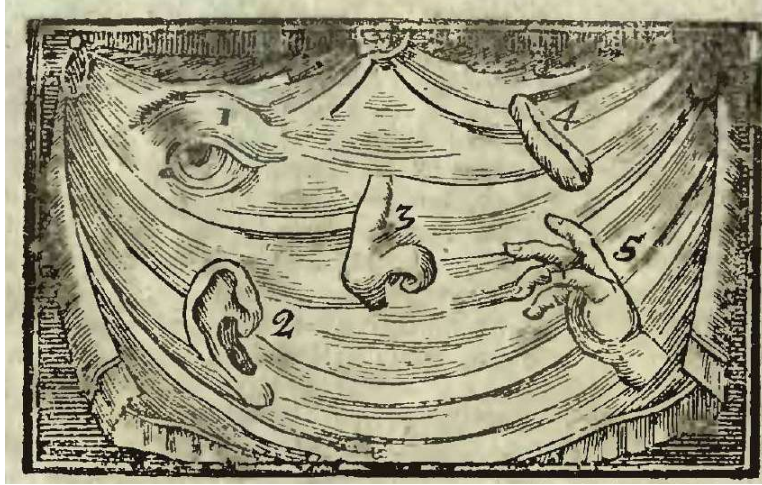
Αἱ φλέβες καὶ ὀστέα. οἱ σωλήνες τοῦ σώματός εἰσιν· αἱ φλέβες, αἵτινες τὸ αἷμα ἐκ τοῦ ἥπατος, αἱ ἀρτηρίαι, αἵτινες τὴν θερμότητα καὶ ζωὴν ἐκ τῆς καρδίας, τὰ νεῦρα, ἅτινα τὴν αἴσθησιν καὶ κίνησιν ἐκ τοῦ ἐγκεφάλου διὰ τοῦ σώματος κατακομίζουν. ταῦτα τὰ τρία 1 εὐρήσεις πανταχοῦ ἐν τῷ σώματι. εἴτα ἀπὸ τοῦ στόματος ὁ οἰσοφάγος ὁδὸς ἐστὶ τῆς τροφῆς καὶ τοῦ πόματος εἰς τὴν γαστέρα 2 καὶ πρὸς τούτῳ ἐκ τῶν πνευμόνων φάρυγξ 5 πρὸς τὸ ἀναπνεῦσαι (τὴν ἀνάπνευσιν). ἀπὸ τῆς γαστρὸς ἕως τοῦ πρωκτοῦ, ἐστὶ μετὰ τὰ ἄλλα ποίκιλα σπλάγχνα τὸ κόλον 3 καὶ τὸ ἀπευθυσμένον πρὸς τὸ ἐκβάλλειν τὴν κόπρον (τὸ σκύβαλον). ἀπὸ τοῦ ἥπατος πρὸς τὴν κύστιν ὁ οὐρητήρ 4 πρὸς τὸ οὐρεῖν (οὐρῆσαι). ὀστέα ἐστὶν· ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ τὸ κρανίον 6, δύο γαμφηλαί (γνάθοι) 7 μετὰ τριάκοντα καὶ δύο ὀδόντων 8, εἴτα ἡ ῥάχις 9, θεμέλιον τοῦ

The blood-vessels and bones. The channels of the body are: the blood-vessels, which bring the blood from the liver, the arteries, which bring warmth and life from the heart, and the nerves, which bring sense-perception and motion from the brain through the body. These three 1 you will find everywhere in the body. Then, from the mouth the esophagus is the way of food and drink into the stomach 2, and with this, from the lungs the windpipe 5 for the purpose of breathing (recovery of breath). From the stomach up to the anus is, along with the various other innards, the colon 3 and the rectum for the purpose of expelling excrement. From the liver to the bladder is the ureter 4 for urinating. The bones are: in the head, the skull 6, two jaws 7 with thirty-two teeth 8; then the spine 9, the foundation of the body, which is combined

ἡ φλέψ, βός-blood-vessel: ὀστέον-bone: ὁ σωλήν, ἦνος-channel: τὸ αἷμα-blood: τὸ ἥπαρ, ἥπατος-liver: ἀρτηρία-artery: ἡ θερμότης, ἦτος-heat: ζωή-life: νεῦρον-sinew, nerve: ἡ αἴσθησις, εως-sense-perception: ἡ κίνησις, εως-motion: ἐγκεφαλός-brain: κατακομίζω -I bring down: εὐρίσκω-I find: πανταχοῦ-everywhere: τὸ στόμα-mouth: οἰσοφάγος-esophagus: ἡ ὁδός-way: τροφή-food: τὸ πόμα-draught: ἡ γαστήρ, ἐρος-stomach: πρὸς τούτῳ-with this: ὁ πνεῦμων, ονος-lung: ἡ/ὁ φάρυγξ, γος-windpipe, throat: ἀναπνέω-I breathe: ἡ ἀνάπνευσις, εως-recovery of breath: πρωκτός-anus: κόλον-colon, part of large intestine: ἀπευθυσμένον-rectum*: ἐκβάλλω-I throw out, remove: ἡ κόπρος v. τὸ σκύβαλον-excrement: ἡ κύστις, εως-bladder: ὁ οὐρητήρ, ἦρος-uretor: οὐρέω-I urinate: κρανίον-skull: ἡ γαμφηλαί, ὦν v. ἡ γνάθος-jaw: ὁ ὀδούς,

<p>σώματος, ἢ ἐκ τοῦ τριάκοντα τριῶν στροφέων συνίσταται, ἵνα τὸ σῶμα κινεῖν ἑαυτὸ δύνηται, αἱ πλευραὶ 10 εἴκοσι τέσσαρες, τὸ ὀστέον τοῦ στήθους 11, δύο ὠμοπλάται 12, τὸ ὀστέον τῶν ἰσχίων 13, οἱ μυῶνες 15, μηρία 14, ἡ πρόσω 16 καὶ ὀπίσω 17 περόνη. ὀστέα τῆς χειρὸς 18 εἴκοσι καὶ ἑπτὰ, τοῦ ποδὸς 19 εἴκοσι καὶ ἕξ. ἐν τοῖς ὀστέοις μυελός ἐστιν.</p>	<p>from the thirty-three vertebrae, in order that the body is able to move itself; the twenty-four ribs 10; the breastbone 11; two shoulder-blades 12; the bone of the hip-joints 13; the upper arms 15; the thigh bones 14; the front 16 and back 17 lower leg-bones. The bones of the hand 18 <i>are</i> twenty-seven, of the foot 19 twenty-six. In the bones is marrow.</p>	<p>όντος-tooth: ἡ ῥάχις, ἰος-spine, backbone: τὸ θεμέλιον-foundation: στροφεύς, εως-vertebra: συνίστημι-I combine, unite: κινέω-I move: δύναμαι-I am able: πλευρά-rib: ὠμοπλάτη-shoulder-blade: ἰσχίον-hip-joint: ὁ μυῶν, ὤνος-(cluster of muscles) the muscular (upper) part of the arm: τὰ μηρία-thigh bones: ἡ πρόσω-forward: ἡ ὀπίσω-backward: περόνη-small bone of the arm or leg, radius or fibula: μυελός-marrow:</p>
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λθ' 39. Αἱ ἔξω αἰσθήσεις



Αἱ ἔξω αἰσθήσεις πέντε εἰσίν. ὁ ὀφθαλμός 1 (ἡ ὄψις) τὰ χρώματα βλέπει (συλλαμβάνει)· λευκὸν ἢ μέλαν, χλοερὸν ἢ γλαυκός, ἐρυθρὸν ἢ ξανθόν. τὸ οὖς 2 (ἡ ἀκοή) τοὺς ἡχοὺς ἀκούει (διαγινώσκει) εἴτε φυσικούς, τὰς φωνὰς καὶ ῥήματα, εἴτε τεχνικούς, τόνους μουσικούς. ὁ μυκτὴρ 3 (ὁσφρησις) ὁσφραίνεται τὰς ὁσμάς, τὰς εὐοσμάς καὶ κακοσμίας. ἡ γλῶσσα 4 μετὰ τοῦ στόματος (ἡ γεῦσις) γεύεται (διαγινώσκει) τοὺς χυμούς, τὴν γλυκὴν ἢ πικρὴν, δριμύνην ἢ ὀξῶδη, στρυφνὴν ἢ αὐστηρὴν ἐστίν. ἡ χεὶρ 5 (ἡ ἀφή) διαγινώσκει τῷ ψηλαφᾶν (τῷ ἅπτεσθαι) τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ποσότητα καὶ ποιότητα, τὸ θερμὸν καὶ ψυχρὸν, ὑγρὸν καὶ ξηρὸν, σκληρὸν καὶ μαλακόν, τὸ τραχὺ καὶ λείον, τὸ βαρὺ καὶ κοῦφον.

There are five external senses. The eye 1 sees (gathers) colors: white or black, green or blue-gray, red or yellow. The ear 2 (hearing) hears (distinguishes) sounds whether natural—the voices and words—or artistic—the musical tones. The nostril 3 (sense of smell) smells the scents, good and bad. The tongue 4 with the mouth (sense of taste) tastes (distinguishes) the flavors, what is sweet or pungent, sharp or acidic, sour/astringent or bitter. The hand 5 (touch) distinguishes by touch the quantity and the quality of things, the hot and cold, the wet and dry, hard and soft, the jagged and smooth, the heavy and light.

ἡ αἴσθησις, εὖς-sense-perception: ὀφθαλμός-eye: τὸ χρῶμα-color: βλέπω v. συλλαμβάνω-I see, collect, gather: λευκός, ἡ, ὄν-white: μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν-black: χλοερός, ἡ, ὄν-verdant: γλαυκός, ἡ, ὄν-bluish green/grey: ἐρυθρός, ἡ, ὄν-red: ξανθός, ἡ, ὄν-yellow: τὸ οὖς, ὠτός v. ἡ ἀκοή-ear, hearing: ὁ ἡχός-sound: ἀκούω v. διαγινώσκω-I hear, distinguish: φυσικός, ἡ, ὄν-natural: φωνή-voice: τὸ ῥήμα-word: τεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν-artistic, skilful: μουσικός, ἡ, ὄν-musical: ὁ μυκτὴρ, ὅς-nostril: ἡ ὁσφρησις, εὖς-sense of smell: ὁσμή-smell, odor: εὖοσμή-good smell: κακοσμία-bad smell: ὁσφραίνομαι-I smell: γλῶσσα-tongue: τὸ στόμα-mouth: ἡ γεῦσις-sense of taste: γεύομαι-I taste, take food: ὁ χυμός-juice; flavor: γλυκός, εἶα, ὕ-sweet to taste: πικρός, ἡ, ὄν-pointed, keen, pungent: δριμύς, εἶα, ὕ-sharp, piercing, pungent: ὀξῶδης, ἐς-like vinegar, acid: στρυφνός, ἡ, ὄν-sour, harsh, astringent: αὐστηρός, ἡ, ὄν-harsh, bitter: ἡ χεὶρ, χειρός v. ἀφή-hand, touch: ψηλαφάω v. ἅπτομαι-I feel, touch: τὸ πρᾶγμα-deed, thing: ἡ ποσότης, ητος-quantity: ὁ ποιότης, ητος-quality: θερμός, ἡ, ὄν-hot: ψυχρός, ἡ, ὄν-cold: ὑγρός, ἡ, ὄν-wet, moist: ξηρός, ἡ, ὄν-dry: σκληρός, ἡ, ὄν-hard: μαλακός, ἡ, ὄν-soft: τραχὺς, εἶα, ὕ-jagged: λείος, α, ὄν-smooth: βαρὺς, εἶα, ὕ-heavy: κοῦφος, η, ὄν-light:

μ' 40. Ἄνθρωποι δύσμορφοι καὶ τερατώδης



Τερατώδεις καὶ ἄμορφοί
εἰσι τῷ σώματι ἀπὸ τῆς
κοινῆς (φυσικῆς)
μορφῆς ἀπιόντες. εἰσι δὲ
ὥς· ὁ φοβερὸς γίγας 1,
νᾶνος 2, δίσωμος 3,
δικέφαλος 4 καὶ τοιαῦτα
ἄλλα τέρατα. οἷς
προσαριθμοῦνται· ὁ
μεγαλοκέφαλος 5,
μεγαλομυκτήρ 6, μέγα
χεῖλος 7, γνάθων 8,
στραβός 9, κῦφος 10,
κήλη 11, κυρτός 12,
βλαισός 13, φοξός 15,
μαδαρός 14 (φαλακρός).
ταῦτα τὰ ὀνόματα οὐ
παρατιθέμεθα τοὺς
ἄλλους τωθάζειν, ἀλλὰ
τῆς τῶν πραγμάτων
γνώσεως ἕνεκα.

Prodigious and
misshapen people are
wanting in the body from
the usual (physical) form.
Now they are such as: the
fearsome giant 1, dwarf
2, two-bodied 3, two-
headed 4 and other such
marvels. They are
reckoned with these: the
one with a large head 5, a
large nose 6, a large lip 7,
a distended jaw 8, a
squint 9, a stoop 10, a
tumor (goiter) 11, a hump
12, bandy-legs 13, a
peaked head 15, and a
bald head 14. These
names we do not provide
others for the purpose of
mocking, but for
knowledge of the things.

δύσμορφος, on-misshapen: τερατώδης,
εξ-prodigious: ἄμορφος, η, on-
misshapen: τὸ σῶμα-body: κοινός, ή, ὄν-
common, usual: φυσικός, ή, ὄν-natural,
physical: μορφή-form: ἄπειμι + dat.-I am
wanting: φοβερός, ά, ὄν-fearful: ὁ γίγας,
αντος-giant: νᾶνος-dwarf: δίσωμος, on-
two-bodied*: δικέφαλος-two-headed:
τέρας-marvel, wonder: προσαριθμέω-I
reckon among: ὁ μεγαλοκέφαλος-with a
large head: ὁ μεγαλομυκτήρ, ος-with a
large nose*: ὁ χεῖλος, εος-lip: ὁ γνάθων,
ωνος-distended jaw: στραβός-squinting:
κῦφος-bent forwards, hunchbacked: ή
κήλη-tumor, goiter: κυρτός-curved,
humped: βλαισός, ή, ὄν-bandy-legged:
φοξός-pointed, peaked: μαδαρός υ.
φαλακρός-bald: τὸ ὄνομα-name:
παρατίθημι-I lay before, to provide:
τωθάζω-I mock, jeer: τὸ πρᾶγμα-thing,
matter: γνῶσις, εος-knowledge, knowing:
ἕνεκα-because of, for, as for:

μα' 41. Γεωργική (τέχνη)



Γεωργική (τέχνη). ὁ γεωργὸς 1 συζεύγνυσιν βόας 3 ἐπ' ἄροτρον 2 καὶ τῇ ἀριστερᾷ τὴν ἐχέτλην 5 τῇ δεξιᾷ τὸν βωλοκόπον 4 ἔχων, ὃ τοὺς βῶλους 6 ἀποκινεῖ, τῷ ἄροτρόποδι καὶ τῇ γῇ 7 ἄροτρεύει τὴν γῆν, ἣτις πρῶτον κεκόπρισται 8, καὶ ποιεῖ αὐλακας 9, εἶτα σπείρει τὸ σπέρμα 10 καὶ ὡς ὁ ἀγρὸς 11 φυτεύεται. ὁ θεριστὴς 12 θερίζει τὸ λήιον τῷ δρεπάνῳ 13, συλλέγει τὰ δράγματα 14 (δραγματεύει) καὶ συνδεῖ τοὺς ἰούλους 15 (δέσμας). ὁ ἀλοῶν 16 ἀλοᾷ τῇ τυκάνῃ 18 ἐν τῇ ἄλῳνι 17 τὸν σῖτον, λικμᾷ τῷ πτύῳ 19 καὶ

Agriculture. The farmer 1 yokes oxen 3 together on the plow 2 and, having the plow-handle 5 in the left *and* the clod-breaker 4 in the right (by which he removes the clods 6), with the plowshare and the plow tree 7, he plows the land, which first/earlier has been manured 8, and he makes furrows 9. Next he sows the seed 10, and thus the field 11 is planted. The reaper 12 reaps the crop with a sickle 13: he gathers handfuls 14 (collects into sheaves) and binds the corn sheaves 15 (bundles). The thresher 16 threshes the grain in the threshing floor 17 with a threshing tool 18, winnows with a winnowing-

γεωργική ἢ τέχνη-agricultural: γεωργός-farmer: συζεύγνυμι-I yoke together: ἄροτρον-plow: ἐχέτλη-plow-handle: βωλοκόπος, ον-clod-breaking: βῶλος-land, lump of earth: ἀποκινέω-I remove: ὁ ἄροτρόπους, ποδος-plowshare: ὁ γῆς-plow-tree: ἄροτρεύω-I plow: κοπρίζω-I manure: ἡ αὐλαξ, ακος-furrow: σπείρω-I sow, scatter: τὸ σπέρμα-seed: ἀγρός-field: φυτεύω-I plant: ὁ θεριστής, ου-the mower/reaper: θερίζω-I mow, reap: λήιον-crop: δρέπανον-sickle: συλλέγω-I collect/gather: δράγμα, ατος-handful: δραγμ(α)τεύω-I collect the corn into sheaves: συνδέω-I bind, tie together: ἱούλος-corn sheaf: δέσμη-bundle: ἀλοάω-I thresh: τυκάνη-instrument for threshing: ἡ ἄλῳν, ωνος-threshing floor: σῖτος-grain: λικμάω-I winnow: πτύον-winnowing-shovel: ἄχυρον-husks, chaff: κάρφος, εος-dry stalk:

<p>εἶτα, ὅταν τὸ ἄχυρον καὶ κάρφος 20 διεκρίθῃ, συλλέγει εἰς σάκκους 21. ὁ χορτοκόπος 22 ἐργάζεται ἐν τῷ λειμῶνι (ἀγροῖς) τὸν χόρτον, τὴν χλόην (χόρτον ὄψιμον) δρεπάνῳ 23 ἀμῶν· συλλέγει τῷ λίστρῳ 24, βουνίζει 26 τῇ ἀγρείφῃ 25 καὶ τοῖς ὀχήμασι 27 ἐν χόρτῳ συγκομίζει.</p>	<p>shovel 19 and then, when the chaff and dry stalk 20 have been separated, gathers <i>the grain</i> into sacks 21. The mower 22 works the grass in the meadow, cutting the green shoots (grass/late hay) with a sickle 23: he gathers <i>the hay</i> with the shovel 24, heaps <i>it</i> together 26 with a two-pronged fork 25 and carries <i>it</i> in a carriage 27 for fodder.</p>	<p>διακρίνω-I separate, distinguish: σάκκος-sackcloth, sack: χορτοκόπος- mower: ἐργάζομαι-I work: ὁ λειμῶν, ὄνος υ. ἀγρός-meadow, field: χόρτος- hay, grass: χλόη-first green shoots of plants: χόρτος ὄψιμος-grass ('late hay'): ἀμάω-I mow: τὸ λίστρον-tool for leveling, shovel (rake?): βουνίζω- I heap up, pile: ἀγρείφῃ-two- pronged fork: τὸ ὄχημα-carriage: χόρτος-fodder, enclosed place for feeding: συγκομίζω-I carry, gather together:</p>
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μβ' 42. Ἡ κτηνοτροφία



<p>Ἡ κτηνοτροφία. ἡ γεωργικὴ καὶ ἡ κτηνοτροφία τοῖς πάλαι καιροῖς τῶν βασιλέων καὶ ἡρώων, νῦν (σήμερον) τῶν ἐσχάτων τοῦ λαοῦ ἀσχολία ἐστίν. ὁ βοηλάτης 1 ἐκκαλεῖ τὰς βοῦς 2 ἐκ βουστάθμων 3 κέρατι 4 ποιμαντικῷ, καὶ πρὸς βοσκήν ἐξάγει. ὁ μηλοβότης (μηλοβοτήρ υ. ποιμήν) 5 βόσκει τὴν ἀγέλην 6 σύριγγι 7 καὶ πήρα 8 καὶ τῷ βάκτρῳ 9· τὸν μολοσσὸν 10 διὰ τῶν λύκων, κλοιῷ 11 μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων. οἱ χοῖροι 12 ἐν τῇ πυέλῳ τοῦ συβοσίου σιτεύονται (τὴν τροφήν δέχονται). ἡ ταμία 13 ἀμέλγει ταῖς θηλαῖς 14 τῆς βοός, παρὰ τῇ φάτνῃ (τὴν φάτνην) 15, εἰς τὸν</p>	<p>Animal husbandry. Farming and animal-husbandry in the days of old were <i>the occupation</i> of kings and heros, now (today) they are the occupation of the last of the people. The cattle-driver 1 calls the cattle 2 from the ox-stall 3 by means of a shepherd's horn 4, and leads <i>them</i> out to pasture. The shepherd 5 tends the herd 6 with pipes 7 and pouch 8 and a staff 9, having a dog 10 by the collar with him against the wolves. The porkers 12 feed in the trough of the animal pen (they receive food). The housewife 13 milks by means of the teats 14 of the cow, beside the manger 15, into the milk-</p>	<p>κτηνοτροφία-cattle-keeping (animal-husbandry): γεωργικός, ἡ, ὄν-of farming: πάλαι-(adv.) old: καιρός-time, season: ὁ ἥρω, οὖς-heros: ἀσχολία-occupation, business: ὁ βοηλάτης, οὖ-cattle-driver: ἐκκαλέω-I call out: ὁ/ἡ βοῦς, βοός-cow: τὸ βούσταθμον, οὖ-ox-stall: τὸ κέρα, ατος-horn (of an ox): ποιμαντικός, ἡ, ὄν-pastoral, the shepherd's art: βοσκή-fodder, pasturage: ἐξάγω-I lead out: ὁ μηλοβότης, οὖ υ. ὁ μηλοβοτήρ, ἥρος υ. ὁ ποιμήν, ἑνός-shepherd: βόσκω-I feed, tend: ἀγέλη-herd: ὁ σύριγξ, γος-shepherd's pipe (musical): πήρα-leather pouch: τὸ βάκτρον-stick, cudgel: μολοσσός-wolf-dog used by shepherds: λύκος-wolf: κλοιός-dog-collar: χοῖρος-young pig, porker: ἡ πυέλος-feeding trough: συβόσιον-pen for animals: σιτεύω-I feed: τροφή-food: δέχομαι-to take, accept, receive: ἡ ταμία-housewife: ἀμέλγω-</p>
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<p>ἀμολγέα 16 καὶ ποιεῖ ἐν σκεύει 17 βουτυρίνῳ βούτυρον, ἐκ τοῦ γάλακτος πίονος, καὶ ἐκ γάλακτος ἐκπιεσθέντος τε καὶ πεπηγότος, τοὺς τυροῦς 18. ἐκ τῶν προβάτων τὸ ἔριον 19 ἀποκείρεται, ἐξ οὗ ποικίλα ἐσθήματα γένεται (ποιεῖται).</p>	<p>pail 16 and she makes butter by means of a butter churn 17 from the milk fat, and from the squeezed and hardened milk, the cheeses 18. From the sheep, the wool 19 is cut off, out of which various garments are made.</p>	<p>I milk: θηλή-teat: ἡ φάτνη-manger: ὁ ἀμολγεύς, ἑως-milk-pail: τὸ σκεῦος, έως-vessel: βουτύρινος, η, ον-of butter: βούτυρον-butter: τὸ γάλα, ακτος-milk: ὁ/ἡ πίων, πίονος-fat, cream: ἐκπιέζω-I squeeze out: πήγνυμι-I become hard: τυρός- cheese: ἔριον-wool: ἀποκείρω-I clip, cut-off: ἐσθημα, ατος-garment:</p>
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μγ' 43. Αἱ μέλισσαι

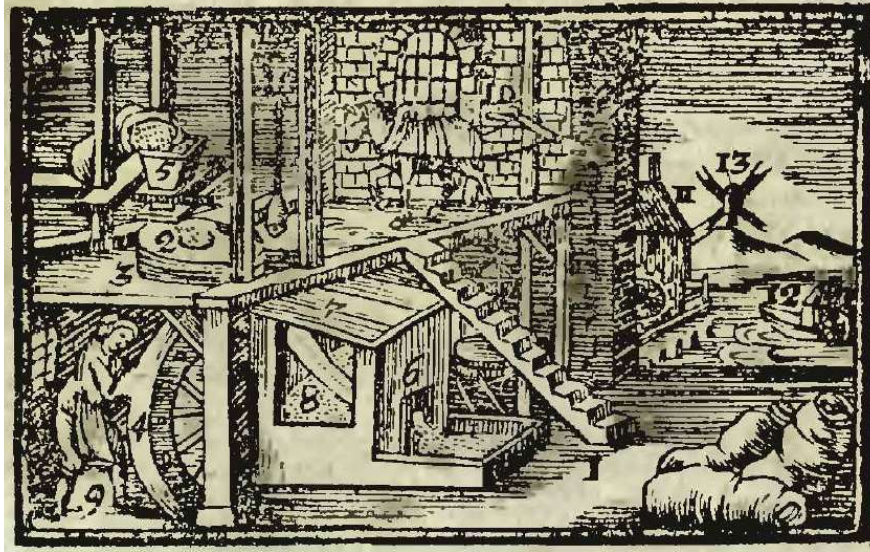


Αἱ μέλισσαι τὸ σμήνος 1 ἀφιεῖσι, διδοῦσί τε αὐτῷ μήτραν 2· τοῦτο τὸ σμήνος, ὅταν ἀποπετέσθαι μέλλῃ, κράμβῳ 3 ἀνακαλεῖται, καὶ ἐν νέᾳ κυψέλῃ ἐγκλείεται. κατασκευάζουσιν ἐξαγώνους κυττάρους 5 καὶ ἀναπληροῦσιν αὐτοὺς μέλιτι· κατεργάζονται τε (ἐκπονοῦσι) κηρία, 6 ἐξ ὧν τὸ μέλι 7 ἐκρέει. οἱ ταρροὶ τῶν κηρίων τετηκότες κηρὸς 8 γίνονται.

The bees send forth a swarm 1, and give/assign to it a queen 2. This swarm, when it is about to fly off, is recalled by a loud ringing 3, and is shut in a new hive. They prepare hexagonal honeycomb cells 5 and fill them with honey; and they build (finish off) honeycombs 6 from which the honey 7 flows out. The partitions of the honeycomb, having been melted down, become beeswax 8.

ἡ μέλισσα-bee, honey: τὸ σμήνος, εὖς-beehive, swarm: ἀφίημι-I send forth, discharge: ἡ μήτρα (βασιλὶς, ἴδος υ. βασίλεια)-queen bee (queen): ἀποπέτομαι-I fly off: κράμβος, η, ον-loud, ringing: ἀνακαλέω-I call up: κυψέλη-(any hollow vessel) bee-hive: ἐγκλείω-I shut in, close: κατασκευάζω-I equip, furnish, prepare: ἐξαγώνος, ον-hexagonal: κύτταρος-cell of a honeycomb: ἀναπληρόω-I fill up: τὸ μέλι, τος-honey: κατεργάζομαι-I affect by labor, achieve, accomplish: ἐκπονέω-I finish off: ἐκρέω-to flow out: ταρρός-stand or frame of wicker-work, a crate: κηρίον-honeycomb:· τήκω I melt, melt down: κηρός-beeswax:

μδ' 44. Ἡ μύλη



Ἐν τῇ μύλῃ 1 τρέχει ὁ λίθος 2 ἐπὶ λίθου 3. περιάγοντος αὐτὸν τοῦ τρόχου 4 συντρίβει τοὺς διὰ τῆς χώνης 5 ἐπιχειομένους κόκκους, χωρίζει τε (ἀποβάλλει) τὸ πίτυρον 6, ὃ εἰς τὴν κίστην 7 πίπτει, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄλφιτου τοῦ ἐκπίπτοντος (ἐκσεύοντος) διὰ κόσκινου 8. τοιαύτη μύλη (μύλος) πρῶτον ἦν χειρομύλη 9, εἶτα ὄνικός 10, ὑδρομύλη 11 καὶ μύλος ναυτικός 12, μετὰ ταῦτα μύλος πνευματικός 13.

In the mill 1, the *upper* stone 2 runs upon the *lower* stone 3. When the wheel 4 draws *the upper* stone around it grinds the grain, which is poured through the funnel (hopper) 5, and it divides the husk 6, which falls into the box 7, from the barley, which falls out through the sieve 8. Such a mill was first a hand mill 9, then a donkey *powered* mill 10, a water mill 11 and a mill ship 12, and after these a wind mill 13.

μύλη-mill: τρέχω-I run: περιάγω v. περιφέρω-I lead or draw round: carry round: τροχός-wheel: συντρίβω-I rub together: χώνη-funnel: ἐπιχέω-I pour: κόκκος-grain, seed: χωρίζω- I divide: ἀποβάλλω-I throw off: πίτυρον-husks: κίστη-box, chest: πίπτω-I fall: ἄλφιτον-pearl barley, barley meal: κόσκινον-sieve: ἐκπίπτω-I fall out/from: ἐκσεύω-I shake out: πρῶτον-first: χειρομύλη-hand mill: ὄνικός, ἢ, ὄν-of/for donkey: ὑδρομύλη-water mill: μύλος ναυτικός, ἢ, ὄν-mill ship: μύλος πνευματικός, ἢ, ὄν-of wind:

με' 45. Ὁ ἄρτοποιός

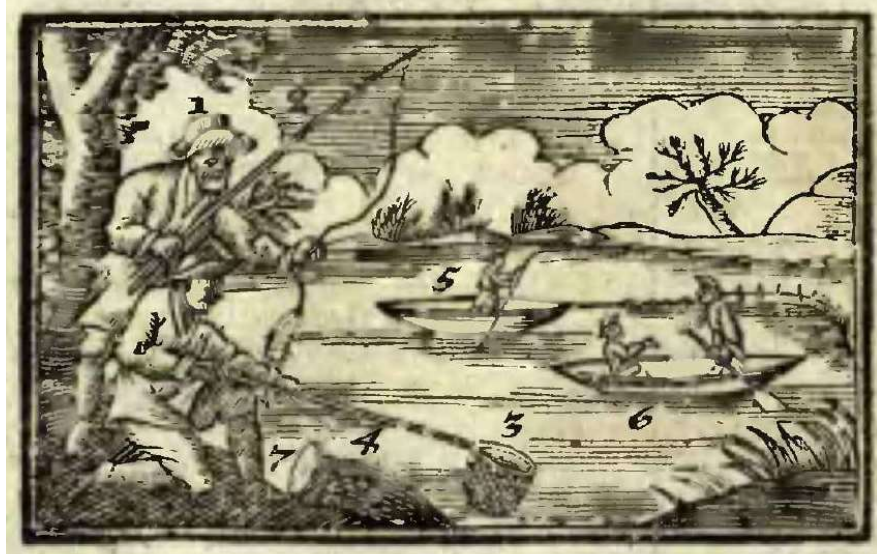


Ὁ ἄρτοπώλης 1 καθαρίζει τὸ ἄλευρον τῷ σινίῳ 2 (σινιατηρίῳ) καὶ εἰς μάκτραν 3 βάλλει· ἔπειτα ἐγγεῖ τὸ ὕδωρ καὶ ποιεῖ τὸ φύραμα 4, ὃ σπάθη 5 ξυλικὴ φυρᾷ. εἶτα ποιεῖ τοὺς ἄρτους 6, πλακοῦντας 7, σεμιδαλίτας 8, στρεβλίτας 9. μετέπειτα ἐπιτίθουσιν αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ πίνακι 10 καὶ εἰς κρίβανον 11 ἐμβάλλει, διὰ τῆς θύρας τῆς καμίνου 12, ἀλλὰ πρῶτον ἐκφέρει τὸ πῦρ καὶ τοὺς ἄνθρακας τῷ πυρφόρῳ 13, οὓς κάτω συμβάλλει 14. καὶ οὕτως ἄρτοποιεῖται ὁ ἄρτος, ὃς ἔξω σκληρὸν 15 ἐντὸς ψιχίον 16 (μυελὸν) ἔχει.

The baker 1 cleans the flour by means of the sieve 2 and throws *it* into the kneading trough 3. Then he pours the water and makes the dough 4, which he mixes with a wooden stirring blade 5. Then he makes the breads 6, flat cakes 7, fine flour cakes 8, *and* twisted cakes 9. Next he places them upon the peel 10 and throws *them* into the bread oven 11 through the oven door 12. But first, he carries out the fire and charcoal, which he throws together below 14, with a fire-shovel 13. In this way the bread is made, which has a crust 15 outside *and* inside a crumb/inner marrow 16.

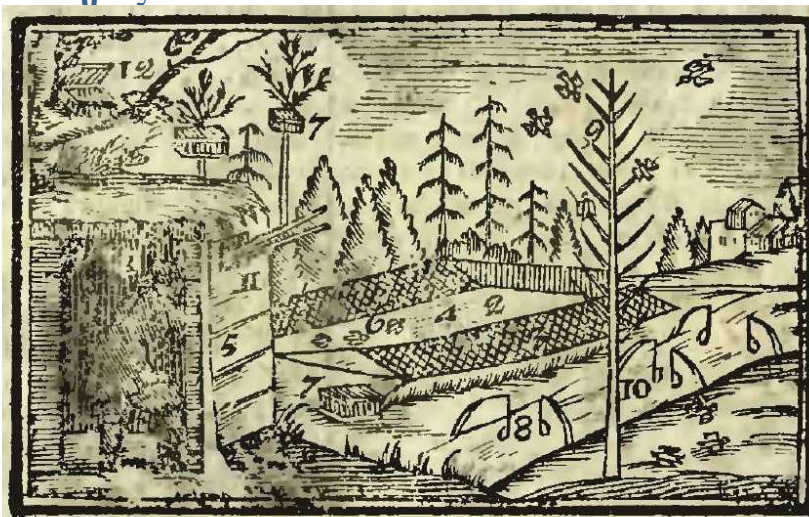
ἄρτοποιός-bread-maker: ὁ ἄρτοπώλης, ου-baker: καθαρίζω-I cleanse/clean: ἄλευρον-wheaten flour: σίνιον υ. σινιατήριον-sieve: μάκτρα-kneading-trough: ἐγγέω-I pour in: τὸ φύραμα-(that which is mixed) dough: σπάθη-broad blade, stirrer: ξυλικός, ή, όν-wooden: φυράω-I mix: ὁ πλακοῦς, οὔντος-flat cake: ὁ σεμιδαλίτης-bread made of finest wheat flour: ὁ στρεβλίτης, ου-(twisted) pretzel, cheese bread: ἐπιτίθημι-I put, lay: ὁ πίναξ, ακος-board (a peel for putting bread in the oven): κρίβανος-covered earthen vessel (for baking bread): ἐμβάλλω-I throw in: θύρα-door: ή κάμινος-oven: ἐκφέρω-I carry out: ὁ ἄνθραξ, κος-charcoal: πυρφόρος, ον-(fire-bearing) fire-shovel: κάτω-down: συμβάλλω-I throw together: καὶ οὕτως-in this way: ἔξω-outside: σκληρός, ά, όν-hard surface, crust, shell: ἐντός-within, inside: ψιχίον υ. μυελός: crumb, marrow

μς' 46. Άλιευτική



<p>Ὁ ἀλιεὺς 1 ἀγρεύει ἰχθύας (ἰχθυᾷ ἢ ἀλιεύει):, εἴτε ἐν τῇ ὄχθῃ ἀγκίστρῳ 2, ὃ ἀπὸ τοῦ καλάμου (ράβδου) νήματι (ὀρμιά) κρέμαται καὶ δελεασμὸν ἔχει, εἴτε σαγήνῃ 3, ἣ τῷ κάμακι 4 κρεμαμένη εἰς ὕδωρ ἐπαφίεται, εἴτε ἐν τῇ κύμβῃ 5 (ἀλιευτικῷ πλοίῳ) δικτύῳ (λινῷ 6), εἴτε κύρτῳ 7, ὃς διὰ τῆς νυκτὸς καταποντίζεται.</p>	<p>The fisherman 1 catches fish, whether on the bank with a hook 2, which hangs from the pole by the line and has bait, or by drag net 3, which, hanging by the shaft 4, is let down into the water, or in the vessel 5 (the fishing boat) by net (fishing net 6), or by a weel [fish trap] 7, which is thrown into the water through the night.</p>	<p>ἀλιευτικός, ἢ, ὄν-of/for fishing: ἀλιεύς, ἕως-fisherman: ἀγρεύω v. ἰχθυάω v. ἀλιεύω-I take by hunting or fishing, catch: ἰχθύς, ὕος-fish: ὄχθη-raised ground, bank of river: ἀγκίστρον-fishhook: κάλαμος v. ἡ ράβδος-reed, fishpole, rod: τὸ νῆμα v. ἡ ὀρμιά-fishing line: κρέμαμαι-I hang: δελεασμός-catching with a bait, enticement: σαγήνη-drag net (for taking fish): ὁ κάμαξ, κοξ-shaft: ἐπαφίημι-(pass) I let in upon: κύμβη-hollow of a vessel: δίκτυον v. λίνον-net: κύρτος-weel (kind of trap for catching fish): καταποντίζω-I throw into sea, plunge</p>
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μζ' 47. Ὁ ὀρνιθοθήρας



Ὁ ὀρνιθαγρευτής 1 πρότερον παρασκευάζει τὴν γῆν 2, ἐκτείνων ἐν αὐτῇ τὸ δικτύδιον 3, σκορπίζων τὸν δελεασμὸν 4, καὶ κρύπτων ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὸ οἰκίδιον (εἰς τὸν φωλεὸν) 5 παλεύει τὰς ὀρνιθας τῇ ᾠδῇ τῶν παλευτῶν, αἵτινες κατὰ μέρος ἐν τῇ γῇ 6 τρέχουσι, κατὰ μέρος δὲ ἐν τοῖς οἰκίσκοις 7 τηροῦνται (ἐγκλειομέναι εἰσί). καὶ οὕτως στεγάζει τῷ δικτυδίῳ μεταπετομένας ὀρνιθας, ὅταν τῷ δελεασμῷ προσπέτονται, ἢ τίθησι τὰς παγίδας 8 ἐν αἷς ἑαυτὰς κρεμῶσι καὶ παγιδεύονται, ἢ ἐμπήγνουσι καλάμους ἱξοφόρους 9 τῷ πετεύρῳ 10, εἰς οὓς τὰ πτερὰ ἐμπλέκει, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι ἀφίπτασθαι, καὶ οὕτως εἰς τὴν γῆν (ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς) καταπίπτουσι, ἢ ἀγρεύει (αἰρεῖ)(θηρᾷ) τῷ κάμακι 11 ἢ δελεάστρα 12.

The fowler 1 first prepares the ground 2, by stretching the net 3 on it, *and* scattering the bait 4; and hiding himself in the blind (in the lair) 5, he lures the birds by the singing of the decoy birds, which partly run on the ground 6 and partly are kept in the cages 7 (are shut in). And in this way he covers with the net birds which are flying to another place, when they fly to the bait, or he places snares 8 in which they hang themselves and are entrapped, or he fixes birdlimed-reeds 9 to the perch 10, to which the feathers entwine, so that *they are* not able to fly, and thus they fall onto the earth (upon the earth), or he catches them with a pole 11 or a baited trap 12.

ὁ ὀρνιθοθήρας-fowler: ὁ ὀρνιθαγρευτής-bird-catcher: παρασκευάζω-I prepare: ἐκτείνω-I stretch out: δικτύδιον (dim of δίκτυον)-net: σκορπίζω-I scatter: δελεασμός-allurement, catching with bait: κρύπτω-I hide: οἰκίδιον (dim of οἶκος)-small house: φωλεός-den, lair: παλεύω-I catch by decoy birds: ἡ ᾠδή-singing: ὁ παλευτής-decoy-bird: τρέχω-I run: κατὰ μέρος-partly: οἰκίσκος-small room, cage: τηρέω-I keep, guard: ἐγκλείω-I shut in, close: στεγάζω-I cover: μεταπέτομαι-I fly to another place: ὅταν-when: προσπέτομαι-I fly towards: τίθημι-I set, place, stand: ἡ παγίς, ἴδος-trap: κρεμάω (κρεμάννυμι)-I hang: παγιδεύω-I lay a snare for, entrap: ἐμπήγνυμι-I fix, plant in: καλάμος-reed, rod: ὁ/ἡ ἱξοφόρος-birdlimed: πέτευρον-a perch: πτερόν-feather: ἐμπλέκω-I plait, braid: δύναμαι-I am able: ἀφίπταμαι (ἀποπέτομαι)-I fly off: καταπίπτω-I fall, drop: ἀγρεύω v. αἰρέω v. θηράω-I take by hunting: ἡ κάμαξ, ακος-a pole: δελεάστρα-baited trap, noose:

μη' 48. Θήρα

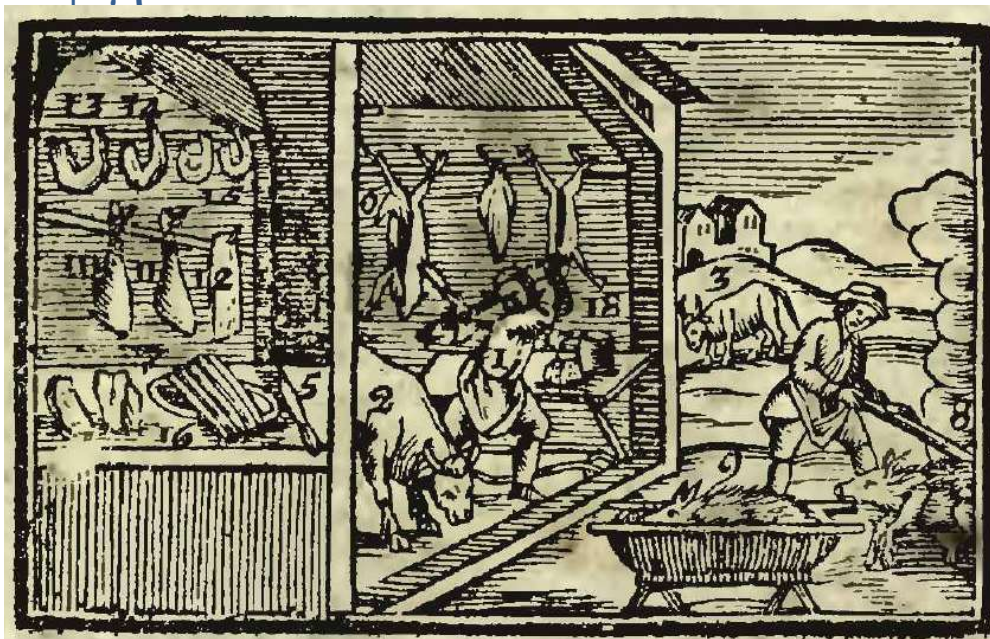


Ὁ θηρευτής 1 θηρεύει καὶ λαμβάνει τοὺς θήρας, ὅταν τὴν ὕλην ἄρκυσι 2 περικαταλαμβάνη, ἃ ἐπὶ τῶν σταλίκων 3 ἐκτείνεται. ὁ κύων ὀσφραντικός 4 (εὐὸσφρητος) τοὺς θήρας τεκμαίρεται καὶ ἐρευνᾷ τῇ ὀσφρήσει· ὁ θηρευτής 5 (θηρευτικός) κύων διώκει αὐτούς. ὁ λύκος ἐμπίπτει εἰς βόθρον 6, ὁ ἔλαφος 7 φεύγων ἐμπίπτει εἰς τὰ δίκτυα, ὁ κάπρος 8 προβολίῳ 9 διαπεύρεται, ὁ ἄρκος 10 ἀπὸ τῶν κύων δάκνεται καὶ ῥοπάλῳ 11 τύπτεται. εἰ τι ἐκφεύγει 12, σώζεται διὰ φυγῆς, ὡς ὁ λαγῶδες οὗτος ὦδε, καὶ ἡ ἀλώπηξ.

The hunter 1 hunts and captures wild beasts, when the forest is caught up by hunter's nets 2, which are stretched out on stakes 3. The keen-scented hound 4 judges the beasts from signs and tokens and tracks by sense of smell; the hunting hound 5 pursues them; the wolf falls into the pit 6. The deer 7, when fleeing, falls into the nets, the boar 8 is driven through by a boar-spear 9. The bear 10 is bitten by the hounds and struck by the club 11. If anything flees 12, it comes to safety through flight, as this hare thus, and the fox.

θήρα-the hunt: θηρεύω-I hunt: ὁ θήρ, ὅς-wild beast: ὕλη-forest/wood: ἡ ἄρκυς, υος-hunter's net: περικαταλαμβάνω-I seize, lay hold of, catch: ἡ στάλιξ, ικος-stake to which nets are fastened: ἐκτείνω-I stretch out: ὀσφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν υ. εὐὸσφρητος-capable of smelling, quick of scent: τεκμαίρομαι-I judge from signs and tokens: ἐρευνάω-I seek, track: ἡ ὀσφρησις, εος-sense of smell: θηρευτής, οὔ (θηρευτικός)-of or for hunting: λύκος-wolf: ἐμπίπτω-I fall upon: βόθρος-hole, trench: ἔλαφος-deer: δίκτυον-hunting-net: προβόλιον-boar-spear: διαπεύρω-I drive through: ἄρκος-bear: δάκνω-I bite: ῥοπαλον-club: τύπτω-I hit, strike: σώζομαι-(pass) I come safe, escape (to a place): φυγή-flight: λαγῶδες-a hare: ἡ ἀλώπηξ, εκος-fox:

μθ' 49. Ἡ σφαγή



Ὁ κρεοποιὸς 1 σφάζει
τὰ τῶν κτηνῶν εὐτρεφῆ
2, τὰ λεπτὰ 3 οὐ πάνυ
ἐδώδιμα ἐστί.
καταβάλλει ροπάλῳ 4 ἢ
ἀποσφάττει μαχαίρᾳ 5,
καὶ ἀναδέρει 6 καὶ
ἀνατέμνει, τούτου
ποιηθέντος ἐν τῷ
κρεοπωλείῳ 7 πωλεῖ.
τὸν χοῖρον 8 ψιλοῖ τῷ
πυρί ἢ ὕδατι ζεστῷ 9,
καὶ ποιεῖ περνὰς 10,
κωλαῖ 11 καὶ ταρίχια 12,
πρὸς/ἐπὶ τούτοις
ποικίλους ἀλλᾶντας·
δελφύας 13, αἱματίας
14, χορδὰς 15, φύσκους
16. ἢ πιμελὴ 17 καὶ τὸ
στέαρ 18 ἐκτῆκεται.

The butcher 1 slays the
well-fed of the animals 2,
the weak 3 are not
altogether eatable. He
slays *the animal* with a
club 4 or slits the throat
with a knife 5, he strips
the skin off 6 and cuts *it*
open, when this is done he
sells *it* in the butcher shop
7. He strips bare the
porker 8 by fire or boiling
water 9, and he makes
hams 10, hams 11 and
slices of salted meat 12,
besides various force-
meats: wombs 13, black-
puddings 14, sausages
(tripe) 15, *and* small
sausages 16. The lard 17
and the suet 18 are
melted.

σφαγή-slaughter, butchery: κρεοποιὸς-
butcher: σφάζω-I slay/slaughter:
εὐτρεφής, ἐς-well-fed: λεπτός, η, ον-
small, weak: ἐδώδιμος, η, ον-eatable:
καταβάλλω-I throw down, slay:
ρόπαλον-club: ἀποσφάττω (-σφάζω)-I
cut the throat, slay: μάχαιρα-knife:
ἀναδέρω-I strip the skin off: ἀνατέμνω-I
cut open: κρεοπώλειον-butcher shop:
πωλέω-I sell: χοῖρος-pig: ψιλόω-I strip
bare: ζεστός, ή, όν-boiled: πέρνα-ham:
κωλῆ-ham; meaty thigh-bone: ταρίχιον
(dim of τάριχος)-salted meat: ποίκιλος,
η, ον- various: ὁ άλλάς, άντος-force-
meat, sausage: ή δελφύς, ύος-the womb:
αἱματία-blood-sauce, black-pudding:
χορδή-that which is made from guts,
tripe, sausage: φύσκος-a small sausage:
πιμελή-lard, soft fat: τὸ στέαρ-hard fat,
suet, tallow: ἐκτῆκω-I melt, destroy by
melting

ν' 50. Ἡ μαγειρική



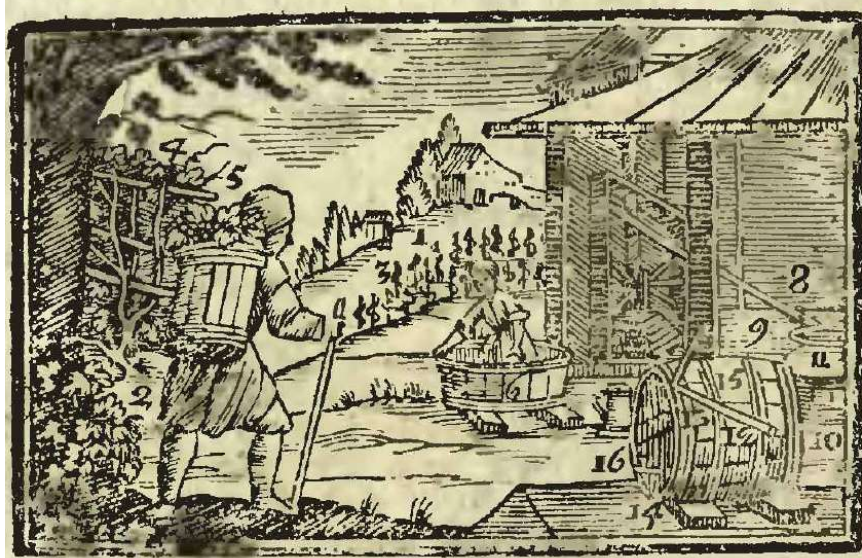
Ὁ ταμιοῦχος 1 προφέρει ἐκ τοῦ ταμείου 2 τὰ ἀπόθετα 3 (χρήματα), ἃ λαμβάνει ὁ μάγειρος 4 καὶ ἔψει τὰ πολυποίκιλα ἐδώδιμα (ἐδέσματα). τὰ ὄρνεα 5 τίλλει πρῶτον καὶ ἐξεντερίζει, τοὺς ἰχθύας 6 λεπίζει καὶ ραχίζει. τινὰς σάρκας διαβάλλει λίπει ὑεῖω σὺν ραφίδι 7. τοὺς λαγῶους 8 ἀπεκδύεται, εἴτα ἀναβράσσει ἐν χύτραις 9 ἢ κακκάβαις 10 καὶ λέβησι, ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσχάρας 11 καὶ τῇ τορύνῃ 12 ἀπαφρίζει. τὰ ἀναβραχθέντα ἀρτύει τοῖς ἀρώμασιν, ἃ ὑπέρω 14 ἐν ὄλμῳ 13 θλάῃ ἢ τρίβει τῷ τυροκνήσιδι 15. τινὰ ὀπτᾷ ἐπ' ὀβελῶν 16 αὐτομάτων 17, ἢ φρύττει ἐν πηγάνῳ 19 ἐπὶ τοῦ τρίποδος 20, ἢ ἐσχαρίδος 18 τὰ λοιπὰ

The steward 1 brings from the storeroom 2 the stores 3, which the cook 4 takes and *he* boils the various eatables (meats). The birds 5 he plucks first and he guts *them*; he skins the fish 6 and cuts *them* in half at the spine. He throws some meat in pig's fat with a skewer 7. He strips the hares 8, then thoroughly boils *them* in pots 9, or in dutch-ovens 10 or cauldrons, on the hearth 11 and he skims *them* with a ladle 12. That which has been boiled he makes savory with herbs, which he crushes with a pestle 14 in a mortar 13 or rubs with a grater 15. He roasts some on self-moving 17 spits 16, or roasts *them* in rue 19 on the tripod 20, or the brazier 18. The remaining

ἡ μαγειρική-cooking: προφέρω-I bring forward, present: ταμιοῦχος-having charge of the storeroom: ταμεῖον-treasury: ἀπόθετος, η, ον-laid by, stored up: μάγειρος-cook: ἔψω-to boil, seethe: πολυποίκιλος, η, ον-much-variegated: ἐδώδιμος, ον-eatable: τὸ ἐδεσμα, τος-meat: τίλλω-I pluck: ἐξεντερίζω-I gut*: λεπίζω-I skin: ραχίζω-I cleave in half by the spine: διαβάλλω-I throw: τὸ λίπος, εος-fat: ὑεῖος, α, ον-of or belonging to swine: ἡ ραφίς, ἰδος-needle: λαγῶς-hare: ἀπεκδύομαι-I strip off/for oneself: ἀναβράσσω-I boil well: χύτρα-earthen pot (for boiling): κακκάβη-dutch oven: ὁ λέβης, τος-kettle, cauldron: ἐσχάρα-hearth, fire-place: ἡ τορύνη-stirrer, ladel: ἀπαφρίζω-I skim: ἀρτύω-I prepare, arrange: τὸ ἄρωμα, τος-spice, herb: ὑπερος-pestle, club: ὄλμος-round smooth stone, mortar: θλάω-I crush, bruise: τρίβω-I rub: ἡ τυρόκνηστις, ἰδος-cheese-grater: ὀπτᾷω-I roast, broil: ὀβελός-a spit: αὐτόματον-self-moving: ἡ ἐσχάρης, ἰδος-brazier: φρύττω (φρύγω)-I roast: πηγανὸν-rue (an herb):

<p>σκευᾶ μαγειρικά ἐστὶ τάδε· ἡ πυράγρα21, ἐσχαρεῶν 22, μονόξυλον 23 (ὑδρεῖον) ἐν ᾧ πίνακες 24 καὶ τρύβλια 25 πλύνονται, ἡ πυράγρα 26, μάχαιρα 27, ταρρός 28, ὁ κόφινος 29 καὶ σάρον 30.</p>	<p>equipment for cooking are these: the fire-bearers 21, stand 22, wooden bucket 23, in which platters 24 and bowls 25 are washed, <i>the</i> fire tongs 26, butcher knife 27, flat basket 28, <i>and</i> the basket 29 and broom 30.</p>	<p>τρίπος, δος-tripod: τὸ σκεῦος, εὖς- vessel: μαγειρικός, ἡ, ὄν-fit for a cook: πυράγρα-fire-tongs: ὁ ἐσχαρεῶν, ὤνος- stand, platform: μονόξυλον (solid wood) υ. ὑδρεῖον-bucket: ὁ πίναξ, κοῦς- (board) a platter: τρύβλιον-bowl: πλύνω-I wash: ταρρός-flat basket: κόφινος-basket: σάρον-broom:</p>
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να' 51. Ὁ τρύγητος



Ὁ οἶνος φύεται (αὐξάνει) ἐν τῷ ἀμπελῶνι 1, ὅπου τὰ κλήματα τῶν ἀμπελώνων μοσχεύονται, καὶ λύγοις ἐπὶ τῶν δένδρων 2, ἢ σκόλοπας 3, ἢ ζεύγη 4 συνδοῦνται (στηρίζονται). ὅταν ὁ καιρὸς τοῦ τρυγήτου (συφακίζειν) πάρεστι, ἀποτέμνει (συλλέγει) ὁ ἀμπελουργὸς τοὺς βότρυα, συγκομίζει ἐν σάκκῳ 5 καὶ εἰς ληνὸν 6 ἐμβάλλει. εἴτα τινὲς τραποῦσιν 7 ἢ ξυλίνῳ ὑπέρῳ 8 συντριβουσι, καὶ θλίβουσιν ἐν τριπτῆρι 9 τὸν χυμόν, ὃς γλεῦκος 11 λέγεται καὶ ἐν τῷ βίκῳ 10 (ληνῷ) ἐγχυθεὶς μεταγγίζεται εἰς κάδον 15, πωμαζόμενον 16, καὶ ἐν οἰνοθήκῃ ἐφ' ὑποθεμάτων 14 ἀποκατατιθέμενον οἶνος γίνεται. ἐκ κάδου ἀνεωγμένου, σίφωνι 13 ἢ σύριγγι 12 ἐφ' ἧς βύσμα ἐστίν, ἀρύεται καὶ προχειρίζεται.

The wine grows in the vineyard 1, where the cuttings of the vines are planted, and they are tied with withy switches onto the trees 2, or stakes 3, or both 4. When the season of grape harvest arrives/comes, the vinedresser cuts off the clusters of grapes, gathers *them* into a sack 5 and puts *them* into a wine-vat 6. Then persons tread the grapes 7, or smash them together with wooden presses 8; and they press the juice by wine-press 9, which is called sweet wine 11. And, after being poured into the wine jar 10, it is poured into a barrel 15, furnished with a lid 16, and in a wine-cellar, being set on bases 14, it becomes wine. From the opened barrel, by a tube 13 or pipe 12 on which is a spigot, *the wine* is drawn forth and delivered up.

φύω-(pass) I grow: ὁ ἀμπελῶν, ὠνος-vineyard: τὸ κλημα-vine-twig, cutting: ἡ ἄμπελος-vine: μοσχεύω-I plant a sucker (shoot from the roots): ἡ λύγος-withy-twig: ὁ σκόλοψ, οπος-stake: τὸ ζεύγος, εος-a pair or couple: συνδέω υ. στηρίζω-I bind: τρύγητος-harvest: συφακίζω-I gather grapes: πάρεμι-I am present, at hand: ἀποτέμνω-I cut-off: συλλέγω-I collect, gather: ἀμπελουργός-vine-dresser: ὁ βότρυς, υος-cluster/bunch of grapes: συγκομίζω-I gather in: σάκκος-(sack-cloth) sack: ληνός-wine-vat: τραπέω-I tread grapes: ὑπερος-cudgel/club/board: συντριβώ-I rub together: θλίβω-I press: ὁ τριπτήρ-wine-press (Latin calque): χυμός-juice: τὸ γλευκός, εος-sweet new wine: βίκος-wine jar: ἐγγέω-I pour in: κάδος-jar: μεταγγίζω-I pour from one vessel to another, decant: πωμάζω-I furnish with a lid, seal: οἰνοθήκη-wine-cellar: ὑπόθεμα-base, security: ἀποκατατίθημι-I put, place, lay down: ἀνοίγω-I open: ὁ σίφων, ος-tube, pipe: ἡ σῦριγξ, γος-anything like a pipe: βύσμα-plug, bung, stopper, spigot: ἀρύω-I draw (liquid): προχειρίζω-I deliver, take in hand:

νβ' 52. Ζυθοποιός



Απορίας οίνου οὔσης, ζῦθος πίνεται, ὃς ἐκ βύνης 1 καὶ λυκίσκου 2 ἔψεται ἐν τῷ χαλκείῳ 3, εἴτα εἰς πίθους 4 ἐκχεῖται, καὶ ἐψυγμένος ἐν βίκοις 5 εἰς ταμιεῖον 6 κατακομίζεται, καὶ τοῖς κάδοις ἐγγεῖται. ὁ οἶνος πυρὶ παρασκευασμένος, ἐκ τρύγων τοῦ οἴνου ἐν χαλκείῳ 7, ᾧ σκεῦος ἀποστάζων 8 ἐπιτιθέμενον ἐστί, διὰ τῆς θερμότητος ἐξελκόμενος, σταλάσσει διὰ τῆς σύριγγος 9 εἰς ποτήριον ὑάλινον. ὁ οἶνος καὶ ζῦθος ὀξυνόμενος ὄξος γίνεται. ἐξ οἴνου καὶ μέλιτος οἰνόμελι ποιεῖται.

When wine is difficult, beer is drunk, which from malt 1 and hops 2 is boiled in the cauldron 3. Then it is poured out into large jars 4, and when it has cooled it is brought down in jars 5 into the storeroom 6, and it is poured in to vessels. The wine, being prepared by fire, from the must/dregs of wine in a cauldron 7, in which a distilling vessel 8 is placed, through heat is brought out, drips through the pipe 9 into a glass. The wine and beer which are sour become vinegar. From wine and honey a honeyed-wine is made.

ζυθοποιός-beer brewing: ἀπορία-difficult: ζῦθος-beer: πίνω-I drink: βύνη-malt for brewing: λυκίσκος (md. Gk.)-hops: ἔψω-I boil: χαλκεῖον-cauldron, pot: πίθος-large wine jar: ἐκχέω-I pour out: ψύχω-I make cold: βίκος-jar: ταμιεῖον-store-room: κατακομίζω-I bring down: κάδος-jar: ἐγγέω-I pour in: παρασκευάζω-I prepare: ἡ τρύξ, γος-must, new wine (unfermented); lees/dregs: τὸ σκεῦος, εος-vessel: ἀποστάζω-I let fall drop by drop, distil away: ἐπιτίθημι-I place, put: θερμότης, ητος-heat: ἐξέλκω-I draw/drag out: σταλάσσω-I let drip/drop: ἡ σύριγξ, γος-pipe: ποτήριον-cup: ὑάλινος, η, ον-of glass: ὀξύνω-I make acid/sour: τὸ ὄξος, εος-poor vinegar, wine: τὸ οἰνόμελι, ιτος-honey mixed with wine, mead:

γγ' 53. Τὸ συμπόσιον



Ὅταν παρασκευάζεται
συμπόσιον (δεῖπνον) ἐπὶ
τὴν τράπεζαν τοῦ
τρικλινίου (συσσίτιον)
τάπητες 1 καὶ ὀθόνη 2
ἐπιτίθενται, καὶ δὴ πρὸς
ταῦτα λεκάνια (λοπάδας)
3, κοχλιάρια 4, μαχαίρια
5, περόναι 6, ἐκμαγεῖα 7,
ἄρτοι 8 μετὰ ἄλατος 9
ἐπιτίθενται. τὰ ἐδέσματα
(κρέα) ἐν πίνακι 10, ἢ
μᾶζα 19 ἐν μαζονόμῳ
προσφέρεται. οἱ
δαιτυμόνες ὑπὸ τοῦ
ἐστιάτορος εἰσαγόμενοι
11 νίπτουσι τὰς χεῖρας ἐκ
τοῦ χειρονίπτρου 12 ἢ
προχόου 14 ὑπὲρ τοῦ
ἀπονίπτρου 13 ἢ λεκάνης
15 καὶ ἀπομάσσονται τε
τῷ χειρομάκτρῳ 16, εἴτα
καθίζουσι ἐφ' ἑδρῶν 17. ὁ
τραπεζοκόμος 18
διακρίνει τὰ σιτία καὶ
διαμερίζει. μετὰ τῶν

When a dinner party is
prepared, on the table of
the dining room are
placed mats 1 and a
tablecloth 2, and to these
are added plates 3,
spoons 4, knives 5, forks
6, napkins 7, and breads
8 with salt 9. The meats
are brought on a platter
10, the barley cake 19 on
a trencher. The guests,
being led in by the host
11, wash their hands
from the basin 12, or
ewer 14 above basin for
dirty water 13, or bowl
15 and they dry *them*
with a towel/napkin 16,
then they sit upon chairs
17. The waiter 18
separates the food and
divides/distributes it. In
the midst of the roasts are
stationed soups/sauces in
saucers 20. The cup-

παρασκευάζω-I prepare: συμπόσιον ν.
δεῖπνον-drinking party, dinner:
τράπεζα-table: τρίκλινος ν. συσσίτιον-
dining room: ὁ τάπητης, τοῦς-carpet, rug:
ὀθόνη-fine linen: ἐπιτίθημι-I put, place:
λεκάνιον ν. ἡ λοπάς, ἁδος-plate:
κοχλιάριον-spoon: μαχαίριον-knife:
περόνην-fork: ἐκμαγεῖον-napkin: τὸ
ἄλας, ατος ν. ὁ ἄλς, ἁλός-salt: τὸ
ἐδεσμα ν. τὸ κρέας, ἑως-meat: ὁ πίναξ,
κος-platter: μᾶζα-barley-cake:
μαζονόμος-trencher for serving bread:
προσφέρω-I bring to, upon: ὁ
δαιτυμὼν, ὄνος-one that is entertained,
guest: ὁ ἐστιάτωρ, ὀρος-host: εἰσάγω-I
lead in, introduce: νίπτω-I wash: ἡ χεῖρ,
ὅς-hand: χειρόνιπτρον-basin for
washing hands: ἡ πρόχους-ewer for
pouring water on hands of guests:
ἀπονίπτρον-dirty water from hand-
washing: λεκάνη-pot, basin:
ἀπομάσσω-I wipe clean: χειρόμακτρον-
towel, napkin: καθίζω-I sit: ἑδρα-chair:
τραπεζοκόμος-one who sets/waits table:
διακρίνω-I separate: σιτίον-food; grain-
food: διαμερίζω-I divide, distribute:

<p>ὀπτῶν τὰ ἐμβάμματα ἐν ὀξύβαφοις 20 παρακαθίστανται. ὁ οἰνοχόος 21 ἐγχεῖ τὸ μέθυ (τὸν οἶνον) ἐκ προχόου (κεράμου) 25 ἢ κανθάρου 26 ἢ ληκύθου (ἄσκοῦ) 27 εἰς ποτήρια 23—τὸ ἔκπωμα τοῦ ὑάλινου—ἃ ἐν ἄβακι 24 ἐστί, καὶ ὀρέγει τῷ ἐστιάτορι 28, ὅστις τοῖς δαιτυμόσι προπίνει.</p>	<p>bearer 21 pours the wine/mead from a vessel 25 or a pitcher 26, or a flagon 27 into cups 23— glass drinking cup— which are in the cupboard 24, and he reaches them (gives them) to the master of the feast 28, which he pledges to the guests.</p>	<p>ὀπτός, ἢ, ὄν-roasted: τὸ ἔμβαμμα- sauce, soup: ὀξύβαφον-saucer: παρακαθίστημι-I station: οἰνοχόος-cup- bearer: ἐγγέω-I pour: τὸ μέθυ υ. οἶνος- wine, mead: ἢ πρόχους υ. κέραμος- vessel: κανθαρος-drinking-cup with large handles: ἢ λήκυθος υ. ὁ ἄσκος- flask, wineskin: ποτήριον-cup: τὸ ἔκπωμα-drinking cup: ὑάλινος, η, ον-of glass: ὁ ἄβαξ, κος-sideboard (cupboard), trencher: ὀρέγω-I reach/stretch out, hand: προπίνω-I drink before another; to pledge another:</p>
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νδ' 54. Λινουργική

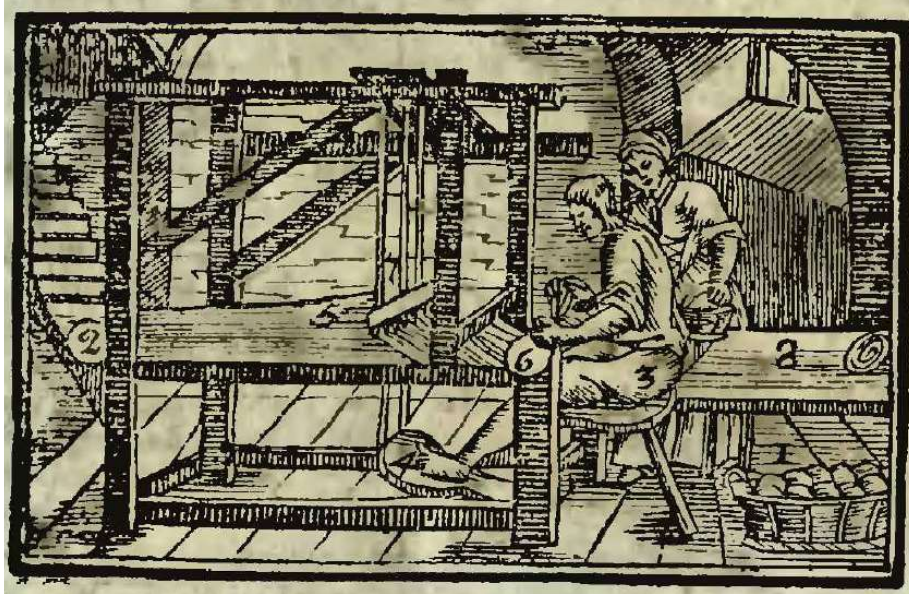


Τὸ λίνον καὶ κάνναβις
ἐν ὕδατι (λάκκῳ)
βρέχεται 1 καὶ ῥάβδῳ 2
συντριβεται εἰς τὸ
ἐκπίπτειν τοὺς φλοιούς
3 εἴτα κτενὶ 4 ξαίνεται
δι' οὗ τὸ στύπος 5
χωρίζεται. τὸ λίνον ὑπὸ
τῆς χερνήτιδος 7 τῷ
ἄτρακτῳ 6 περιδεῖται·
ἥτις τῇ ἀριστερᾷ τὸ
νῆμα κατάγει
(κατακλώθει) 8 καὶ τῇ
δεξιᾷ ῥόμβον 9 ἢ
ἡλακάτην 10
σφόνδυλον 11 ἔχουσαν,
περιάγει. τὰ νῆμα
ἐκδέχεται ὁ κύλινδρος
13, οὗ ἐπὶ ῥόμβον 14
συνάγεται, ὅθεν αἱ
ἀγαθίδες 15 μηρύονται,
ἢ δέσμαι 16 γίνονται.

The linen and hemp are
wetted in water (a
reservoir) 1 and are rubbed
with a stick 2 resulting in
the rind 3 falling off, then
it is combed with a comb 4,
through which the stem-
fiber 5 is separated. The
flax is tied around the
spindle 6 by the spinster 7,
who by her left hand
pulls/spins the thread 8,
and with her right hand she
turns the spinning wheel 9
or distaff 10, which have a
whorl 11. The spool 13,
which is joined together
upon the rhombus-frame
14, receives the threads
from whence the balls of
thread 15 are rolled up, or
become bundles 16.

λινουργικός, ἢ, ὄν-of weaving: λίνον-
linen: ἢ κάνναβις, ἰος-hemp: λάκκος-
pond, reservoir: βρέχω (pass)-I get wet,
be inundated: ἢ ῥάβδος-stick: συντριβω-
I rub together: ἐκπίπτω-I fall off:
φλοιός-bark, rind: ὁ κτεῖς, ενός-comb:
ξαίνω-I comb wool: τὸ στύπος, ους-stem
(tow): χωρίζω-I separate: ἢ χερνήτις,
ιδος-woman that spins for daily hire:
ἄτρακτος-spindle: περιδέω-I bind, tie
round: ἀριστερά-left: τὸ νῆμα-yarn,
thread: κατάγω-I draw down, spin:
κατακλώθω-I twist by spinning, spin:
δεξιὰ-right: ῥόμβος-spinning wheel:
ἡλακάτη-distaff: σφόνδυλος-circular
whorl (small wheel in spinning
machine) which balances and twirls a
spindle: περιάγω-I lead/draw around,
cause to revolve: ἐκδέχομαι-I take,
receive: κύλινδρος-cylinder: ῥόμβος-
rhombus: συνάγω-I join, bring together:
ἀγαθίς, ἰδος-ball of thread: μηρύομαι-I
draw up, wind off: δέσμη-bundle:

νε' 55. Ὁ ὑφάντης (ἱστουργία)



<p>Ὁ ὑφάντης συνάγει εἰς στήμονα τὰς ἀγαθίδας 1 καὶ περικυλινδεῖ αὐτὰς τῷ ἀντίῳ 2 καὶ καθίζων ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ 3 τοὺς ὑποβάθρους 4 ποσὶ καταπιέζει. ταῖς παρυφαῖς χωρίζει τὸν στήμονα 5 καὶ διαβάλλει τὴν κερκίδα 6 ἐν ᾗ κρόκη ἐστὶ, καὶ κτενὶ (σπάθῃ 7) πυκνοῖ, καὶ οὕτως σινδόνᾳ 8 (ἱστὸν) ποιεῖ. οὕτως ποιεῖ καὶ ὁ ταλασιουργὸς τὸ ράκος ἐκ τοῦ ἐρίου.</p>	<p>The weaver gathers together into the warp the balls of thread 1 and rolls them around on the loom 2 and, sitting on the seat 3 he presses the footpedals 4 with his feet. He divides the warp 5 by woven boarders and passes the shuttle 6, in which is the woof, through and with the comb 7 he makes it close, and thus he makes fine cloth 8 (a web). In this way the wool-spinner also makes a cloth-strip from the wool.</p>	<p>ὁ ὑφάντης-weaver: ἱστουργία-weaving: συνάγω-I gather/bring together: ὁ στήμων, ονος-warp; thread: ἀγαθίς, ἶδος-ball of thread: περικυλινδέω-I roll round: ἀντίον-loom: καθίζω-I sit: καθέδρα-seat: ὑπόβαθρον-anything put under, footstool: ὁ πούς, οδος-foot: καταπιέζω-I press on: παρυφή-boarder woven along: χωρίζω-I divide: διαβάλλω-I throw, cross over: ἡ κερκίς, ἶδος-a weaver's shuttle: κρόκη-woof (thread which is passed between the threads of the warp): κτεῖς, ἐνός υ. σπάθη-comb: πυκνῶω-I make close: ἡ σινδόν, ος-fine cloth, linen: ἱστός-web: ταλασιουργός-wool-spinner: τὸ ράκος, εος-strip of cloth; rag: ἔριον-wool:</p>
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νς' 56. Ὁ ιστός



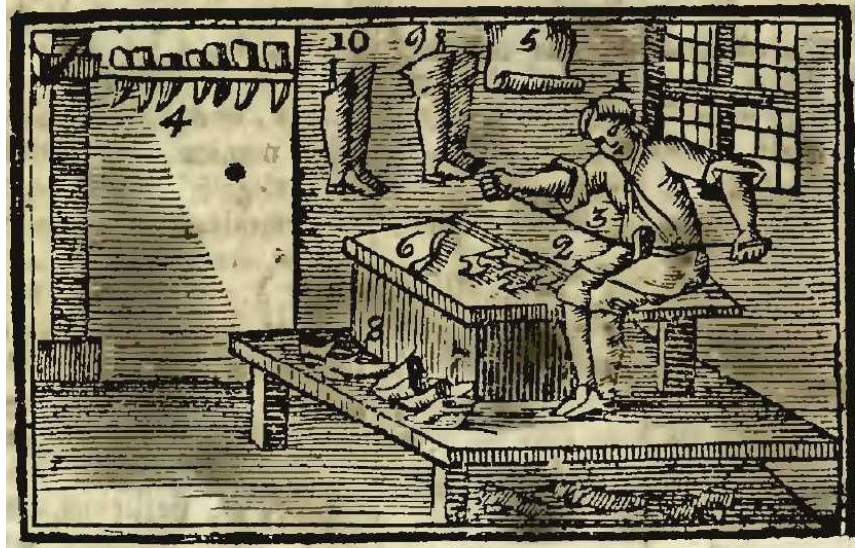
<p>Αἱ σινδόνες ὕπερεγχεομένου ὕδατος 2 ἡλιοῦνται 1 ἕως ἂν λευκαίνονται. ἐξ ὧν αἱ χερνῆτιδες 3 ῥάπτουσι τοὺς χιτῶνας 4, ῥινόμακτρα (ἀπόμαγμα) 5, δέραια 6, τιάρας. ἅτινα ὅταν ῥυπαίνεται, ὕπὸ τῆς πλυντρίας 7 ὕδατι ἢ κονία καὶ τῷ σμήγματι (σάπωνι) πάλιν πλύνεται.</p>	<p>The linens, having water 2 poured upon, are exposed to the sun 1 until whenever they are made white. From these the seamstresses 3 sew the tunics 4, handkerchiefs 5, necklaces 6, and headdresses. These, when they are defiled, are washed/cleaned by the washerwoman 7 again with water, or with lye and soap.</p>	<p>ιστός-loom, web: ἡ σινδών, ὄνος-fine cloth, linen: ὕπερεγχέω-I pour over/on: ἡλιόομαι-I am exposed to the sun: λευκαίνω-I make white, brighten: ἡ χερνῆτις, ἰδος-woman that spins for daily hire: ῥάπτω-I sew, stitch: ὁ χιτῶν, ῶνος-clinging close to the body: ῥινόμακτρον-handkerchief ('nose towel')*: τὸ ἀπόμαγμα-cloth used for wiping: δέρειον-necklace: τιάρα-tiara, headdress: ῥυπαίνω-I defile, disfigure: πλυντρία-washerwoman: κονία-lye, soap-powder: τὸ σμήγμα υ. σάπων, ῶνος-soap: πλύνω-I wash, clean:</p>
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νζ' 57. Ὁ ἀκεστής



<p>Ὁ ἀκεστής τῇ τομίδι τέμνει (τῇ ψαλίδι ψαλίζει) τὸ ράκος καὶ ράπτει τῇ βελόνῃ καὶ νήματι διπλῷ. ἔπειτα τὰς ραφὰς τῷ θερμῷ σιδηρίῳ ὁμαλίζει, καὶ οὕτως ποιεῖ ἐσθῆτας· στολὰς πλεκτάς, ἐν αἷς κάτωθεν κράσπεδον (ῥῶαν), χιτῶνας, ἔπειτα τοῖς ἀνδράσι ἱμάτια, θώρακας μετὰ δεσμῶν καὶ χειρίδων, ἀναξυρίδας (κνημίδας) ἐνίοτε μετὰ λημνίσκων, περιζώματα, χειρῖδας, ἐπενδύματα, πετάσους. οὕτως καὶ ὁ διφθεροποιὸς ἐκ δερμάτων εἴματα δερμάτινα (διφθέρας) κατασκευάζει.</p>	<p>The tailor cuts the cloth with a knife (snips with scissors) and sews with a needle and double thread. Next he evens the seems with a hot iron, and thus he makes garments: plaited robes, in which below <i>is</i> a hem, <i>and</i> tunics; then garments for men, a jerkin with ties and sleeves, pants (leggings), sometimes with ribbons, undergarments, gloves, shirts, <i>and</i> hats. Thus also the furrier, from hides prepares some garments of skin.</p>	<p>ὁ ἀκέστης-menders of torn clothes: ἡ τομὶς, ἴδος-knife: τέμνω-I cut: ἡ ψαλὶς, ἴδος-scissors: ψαλίζω-I cut with scissors: τὸ ράκος, εὖς-strip of cloth: ράπτω-I sew, stich together: βελόνη-needle: τὸ νῆμα-yarn, thread: διπλός, η, ον-twofold, double: ραφή-seam: σιδήριον-iron tool: ὁμαλίζω-I level, equalize: ἡ ἐσθῆς, ἡτος-clothing: στολή-clothes, robe: πλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν-plaited, twisted: κάτωθεν-below: κράσπεδον ν. ἡ ῥῶα/ῥῶα-edge, hem: ὁ χιτῶν, ὄνος-tunic: ἱμάτιον-cloak, outer garment: ὁ θώραξ, κος-breastplate, corslet, jerkin: δεσμός-ties: ἡ χειρίς, ἴδος-loose sleeve: αἱ ἀναξυρίδες, ἴδων ν. ἡ κνημὶς, ἴδος-pants, trousers; leggings/greeves: ἐνίοτε-sometimes: λημνίσκος-ribbon: τὸ περιζῶμα-undergarment, girdle, apron: ὁ χειρίς, ἴδος-glove: τὸ ἐπένδυμα-upper garment: πέτασος-hat (with brim): διφθεροποιός-furrier*: τὸ δέρμα-skin, hide: τὸ εἶμα-garment: δερμάτινος, η, ον-of skin: διφθέρα-prepared hide, leather: κατασκευάζω-I prepare:</p>
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νη' 58. Ὁ σκυτοτόμος



<p>Ὁ σκυτοτόμος 1 συρράπτει τῇ ῥαφίδι 2 καὶ νήματι 3 πισσοκωνήτω, πρὸς μέτρον (ιδέαν 4) τοῦ καλτίου, ἐκ σκύτους 5 ὃ ἄρβηλω (σμίλη 6) διατέμνει· σανδάλια 7, ὑποδήματα (ἄρβύλας) 8 ἐν οἷς ἄνω τὸ περιειλημμένον, κάτω ἡ ἐμβάς, καὶ ἐκατέρωθι αἱ λαβαὶ ὁρῶνται, κνημίδας 9 καὶ κρηπίδας 10.</p>	<p>The cobbler 1 sews by means of a needle 2 and thread 3, which is daubed with pitch, with a measure (form 4) of the shoe, from leather 5 which he cuts out with a shoemaker's knife 6: sandals 7, shoes 8 (in which above is seen the upper part, below the sole, and on either side the part for grasping), leggings 9 and high shoes 10.</p>	<p>σκυτοτόμος-leather worker, shoemaker: συρράπτω-I sew: ἡ ῥαφίς, ἴδος-needle: τὸ νήμα, τος-thread: πισσοκώνητος-daubed with pitch: μέτρον v. ιδέα-measure, rule, form: κάλτιος-shoe: τὸ σκῦτος, εὖς-skin, hide, leather: ἄρβηλος v. σμίλη- semicircular knife, shoemaker's knife: διατέμνω-I cut through, up: σανδάλιον- sandel: τὸ ὑπόδημα v. ἄρβύλη-ankle-high shoe, sandal: τὸ περιειλημμένον-that which is wrapped round: ἡ ἐμβάς, ἄδος- slipper: ἐκατέρωθι-on either side: λαβή- handle, part intended for grasping: ὁράω-I see: ἡ κνημίς, ἴδος-greeve, legging: ἡ κρηπίς, ἴδος-high boot:</p>
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νθ' 59. Ὁ ὕλουργός



Τὰ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου πρὸς
τὸν βίον ἐπιτήδεια
(τροφὴν καὶ ἱμάτια)
ἐωράκαμεν, νῦν
ἀκολουθεῖ ἡ οἴκησις
αὐτοῦ. ἐν ἀρχῇ ὧκουν οἱ
ἄνθρωποι ἐν σπηλαίοις 1,
εἴτα ἐν σκηναῖς ἢ καλιαδί
2, εἴτα καὶ ἐν σκηνώμασι
3, τὸ τελευταῖον ἐν οἰκοῖς.
ὁ ξυλοτόμος τέμνει καὶ
καταβάλλει τὰ δένδρα 5
τῇ πελέκει (ἄξινῃ) 4 ἐξ ὧν
τὰ φρύγανα 6 μένει. τὸ
ξύλον σφηνὶ 7 καὶ σφυρᾷ
8 σχίζει, καὶ ξύλα σχιστὰ
νεῖ ἐν σωρῷ 9. ὁ
ξύλουργός πελεκᾷ τῷ
κέαρὶ 10 τὰ ξύλα,
φορυτῶν 11 καὶ ἀγῶν
ἀποπηδόντων, καὶ
πριστῆρι 12 πρίζει, τοῦ
ρίνηματος 13 εἰς γῆν
καταπίπτοντος. εἴτα
ἀνέλκων τὴν δοκὸν ἐπὶ
τοὺς κιλλίβαντας 14 διὰ
τῆς τροχιλίας 15 ἀγκτῆρσι

The things necessary for
human life (food and
clothes) we have seen,
now his dwelling place
follows. In the beginning
people lived in caves 1,
then in tents or huts 2,
then also in tents 3, and
finally in houses. The
woodcutter cuts and fells
trees 5 with an axe 4, from
which the firewood 6
remains. He splits the
wood by a wedge 7 and
hammer 8, and he piles
the split wood in a pile 9.
The carpenter hews the
wood with a carpenter's
axe 10, from which
shavings 11 and fragments
come from, and saws with
a saw 12, from which the
filings 13 fall to the earth.
Then dragging the beam
up onto the trestles 14, by
means of a pulley 15, he
attaches it with iron bonds

ξύλουργός, ὄν-working wood:
ἐπιτήδειος, α, ὄν-fit for, necessary:
τροφή-food: ἱμάτιον-clothing: ὁράω-I
see: ἀκολουθέω-I follow: ἡ οἴκησις,
εως-the act of dwelling; dwelling
place: οἰκέω-I dwell, inhabit:
σπήλαιον-cave: σκηνή-tent: ἡ καλιάς,
ἄδος-hut: τὸ σκηνώμα-tent, quarters:
τελευταῖος, α, ὄν-(used adv.) finally:
ξύλοτόμος-woodcutter: τέμνω-I cut:
καταβάλλω-I throw down: ἡ πέλεκυς,
εως υ. ἄξινῃ-axe: φρύγανον-dry stick,
firewood: μένω-I remain: ξύλον-wood:
ὁ σφήν, ἡνός-wedge: σφυρᾷ-hammer:
σχίζω-I split: σχιστός, ἡ, ὄν-cloven,
divided: νέω-I heap, pile: σωρός-heap,
pile: ξυλουργός-carpenter, joiner:
πελεκᾷω-I hew, shape with an axe: τὸ
κέαρ, ος-carpenter's axe: φορυτός-
shavings, wind-blown rubbish: ἀγή-
fragment: ἀποπηδάω-I start off from,
turn away from: ὁ πριστήρ, ἡρος-saw:
πρίζω-I saw: τὸ ρίνημα-filings:
καταπίπτω-I fall: ἀνέλκω-I draw up,
drag up: ἡ δοκός-main beam: ὁ
κιλλίβας, αντός-stand, trestle:
τροχιλία-pulley/crane: ὁ ἀγκτήρ ἡρος-

<p>σιδηρίοις 16 δεῖ, καὶ τῇ στάθμῃ 17 σταθμᾷ (ὑπογράφει). εἶτα τοίχους 18 συνάπτει, καὶ πίνακας 19 καθηλοῖ ἐπὶ τὰς δοκοὺς ἥλοις.</p>	<p>16 and he measures it off with a carpenter's line 17. Then he attaches the walls 18, and he nails boards 19 onto the beams with nails.</p>	<p>bond, bandage: σιδήριον-iron implement/tool: δέω-I bind, tie: στάθμη-carpenter's line: σταθμάω υ. ὑπογράφω-I measure out, write under: τοῖχος-wall of a house: συνάπτω-I join together: ὁ πίναξ, ακος-board: καθηλόω-I nail on/to: ἥλος-nail:</p>
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ξ' 60. Ὁ τοιχοποιός (τειχοποιός)

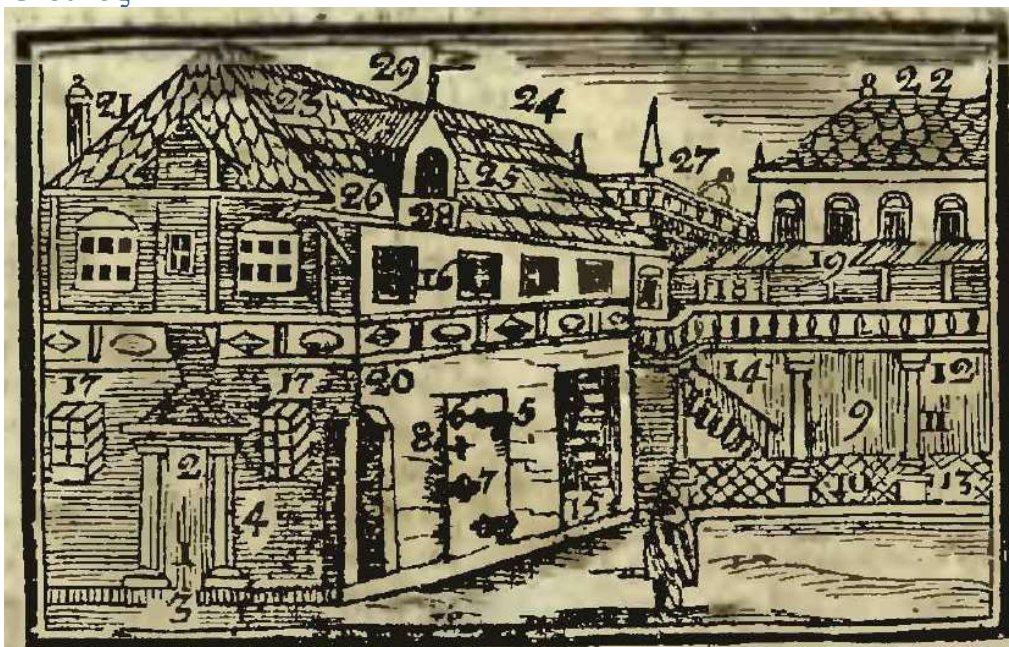


Ὁ τοιχοποιός 1 τίθησι θεμέλιον καὶ τοῖχοι 2, εἴτε ἐκ λίθων 3, οὓς ὁ λιθοκόπος ἐν τῇ λατομίᾳ ὀρύσσει καὶ ὁ λιθουργός 4 πρὸς μέτρον (κανόνα) 5 παρασκευάζει, εἴτε ἐκ πλίνθων 6, ἐκ ψάμμου καὶ πηλοῦ (οἱ ὕδατι ἐντρίβεται) παρασκευασθέντων, καὶ ἐν καμίνῳ ὥπτημένων· εἶτα διὰ τοῦ ὑπαγωγέως 8 κονιάματι καὶ λευκώματι 7 περιβάλλει.

The wall-builder 1 places a foundation and wall 2, whether of stones 3, which the stone-cutter quarries in the quarry and the stone-mason 4 prepares with a measuring rod 5, or from bricks 6 which are prepared from sand and clay (which are worn away by water), and have been baked in the oven. Then, by the trowel 8 he covers *the wall* with plaster and gypsum 7.

τοιχοποιός/τειχοποιός-wall builder/stone-mason: θεμέλιον-foundation: τοῖχος-wall (of a house/court; τεῖχος is a city wall): λίθος-stone: λιθοκόπος-stone-cutter: λατομία-quarries: ὀρύσσω-I dig, have stones dug/quarried: λιθουργός-stone-mason: μέτρον ν. ὁ κανὼν, ὄνος-measure, rule: παρασκευάζω-to prepare, get ready: ἡ πλίνθος-brick: ἡ ψάμμος-sand: πηλός-clay: ἐντρίβω-I rub in/into a thing; wear away by rubbing: κάμινος-oven: ὀπτάω-I bake: ὁ ὑπαγωγέως, ἑως-trowel: τὸ κονίαμα-stucco, plaster: τὸ λεύκωμα-covered with gypsum, whiteness: περιβάλλω + dat.-I surround, encompass, enclose with:

ξα' 61. Ὁ οἶκος



Πρὸ τῆς θύρας προπύλαιόν 1 ἐστίν. ἡ θύρα ὑποθύριον 3 ἔχει καὶ ὑπερθύριον 2 καὶ ἀμφοτέρωθι παραστάδας 4, ἐκ δεξιᾶς στρόφιγγες 5 εἰσιν, ἐφ' ὧν ἡ θύρα 6 κρέμαται, ἐξ ἀριστερὰς τὸ κλειθρόν 7 ἐστίν, ἡ μοχλός 8. ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ οἴκου αὐλή 9 ἐστίν, ἐν ᾗ τὸ ἔδαφος 10 τῶν λίθων συγκεῖμενον, στύλοις 11 στηλούμενον, ἐν οἷς τὸ κιόκρανον 12 καὶ ἡ βάσις 13 ἐστί. διὰ κλιμάκων 14 καὶ κοχλίων 15 εἰς τὰ ὑπερῶα ἀναβαίνουνσι. ἔξωθεν φαίνονται θυρίδες ὑάλιναι 16 καὶ κιγκλίδες 17, περίδρομοι 18, σωλήνες 19, καὶ ἑρείσματα 20 πρὸς τὸ στηρίζεσθαι τοὺς τοίχους. ἐν τῷ ἀνωτάτῳ τὸ τέγος 21 ἐστί, τοῖς κεράμοις 22 ἢ κάλῃ 23 ἐστεγασμένον, αἵτινες ἐπὶ ταῖς δοκίσι 24 καὶ

Before the door is an entrance (porch) 1. The door has a threshold 3 and an upper threshold 2 and doorposts 4 on both sides; from the right side are hinges 5, on which the door 6 hangs, from the left side is a bar 7 or bolt 8. In front of the house is a courtyard 9, in which pavement 10 of stones lays together, set up with pillars 11, in/on which the capital 12 and the base 13 are. Through staircases 14 and spiral-staircases 15 they go up into the upper floors. Outside the glass windows 16 are seen and lattice-grates 17, galleries 18, gutters 19, and supports 20 for the purpose of making fast the walls. On the top is the roof 21, covered with tiles 22 or shingles 23, which are laid

προπύλαιος, α, ον-before the gate, entrance: θύρα-door: ὑποθύριον-threshold*: ὑπερθύριον-lintel, upper-threshold: ἀμφοτέρωθι-on both sides: ἡ παραστάς, ἄδος-(anything that stands beside) doorpost: ἡ στρόφιγξ, γος-hinge, axle: κρεμάννυμι-I hang: κλειθρόν v. μοχλός-bar (for closing a door): αὐλή-courtyard: τὸ ἔδαφος, εος-bottom, ground-floor, pavement: σύγκειμαι-I lie together: στύλος-pillar: στηλόω-I set up as: κιόκρανον-captial (of column): ἡ βάσις, εος-a step; base: ἡ κλίμαξ, κός-ladder, staircase: ὁ κοχλίας-anything twisted spirally (here a staircase): ὑπερῶον-upper part of house: φαίνω-I am seen: θυρίς, ἴδος-window: ὑάλινος, η, ον-glass: ἡ κιγκλὶς, ἴδος-latticed gates: περίδρομος-a gallery: ὁ σωλήν, ἦνος-gutter: τὸ ἑρείσμα-support, buttress: στηρίζω-I make fast, fix: τοῖχος-wall: ἀνώτατος, η, ον-topmost: τὸ τέγος, εος-roof: κέραμος-(potter's clay) roof tile: ἡ

<p>ἐκεῖναι ἐπὶ ταῖς δοκοῖς 25 ἐπικεῖνται. τῷ στέγει πρόσκειται ἡ προουκία 26. τόπος ἄνευ στέγους ὑπαιθρον 27 λέγεται. ἐν τῷ στέγει προστέγεια 28 καὶ κορυφαί 29 εἰσιν.</p>	<p>upon slats 24 and these upon the rafters 25. The eaves 26 are attached to the roof. A place without a roof is called in the open air 27. On the roof are parts which jut out 28 and the peaks 29.</p>	<p>κάχληξ, κος-a shingle: στεγάζω-I cover: ἡ δοκίς, δος-plank: ἡ δοκός- main beam, bearing-beam: ἐπικεῖμαι-I am laid upon: πρόσκειμαι + dat.-I am attached to: ἡ προουκία-the eaves: τὸ στεγός, εος- roof: ὑπαιθρος, α, ον-under the sky, in the open air: προστέγιον-the forepart of the roof*: κορυφή- highest point, peak:</p>
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ξβ' 62. Ὁ σιδηρεὺς

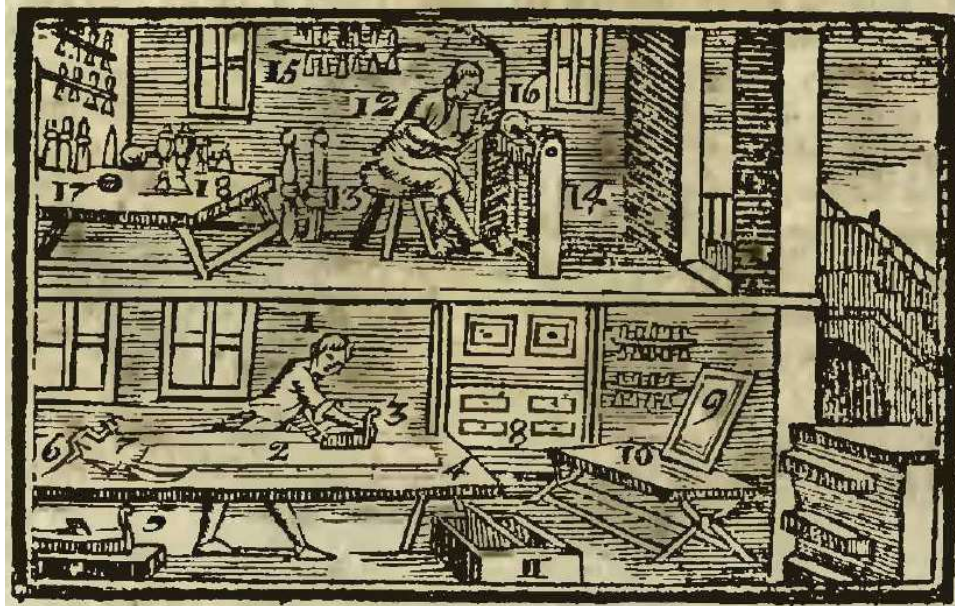


Ὁ σιδηρεὺς 1 ἐν
σιδηρείᾳ 2 τῇ φύσῃ 3
φυσᾷ τὸ πῦρ, ἣν τῷ
ποδὶ 4 ἀνέλκει
(καταπιέζει), καὶ οὕτως
μαλάσσει τὸν σίδηρον,
εἴτα δράσεται αὐτὸν
τῇ πυράγρα 5, τίθησι
ἐπ' ἄκμονι 6 καὶ τύπτει
τῇ σφύρῃ 7, ὅθεν
σπινθήρες 8 ἐξάττουσι,
καὶ οὕτως ἦλοι 9, ὅπλαί
10, κανθοί 11, ἀλύσεις
12, ἐλάσματα, κλειῖθρα
μετὰ κλείδων,
στροφίγγες
παρασκευάζονται. τὰ
ἐκπυρούμενα σιδήρια
ἀποσβέννυσιν ἐν ληνῶ.

The blacksmith 1 in the
smithy 2 stokes the fire
with the bellows 3, which
he draws (squeezes) by
his feet, and in this way
he makes the iron soft
and supple. Then he
grasps it with the tongs 5,
places it upon the anvil 6
and strikes it with the
hammer 7, from which
sparks fly out, and in this
way nails 9, horseshoes
10, tires 11, chains 12,
plate-metal, door-bars
with keys/latches, and
axles are prepared. The
iron implements which
have caught fire he
quenches in a tub.

ὁ σιδηρεὺς, ἑως-blacksmith: σιδηρεία-iron
works: φύσα-the bellows: φυσᾶω-I
blow/puff: τὸ πῦρ, πυρός-fire: ἀνέλκω-I
hold/draw up: καταπιέζω-I press, squeeze:
μαλάσσω-I make soft and supple:
σιδήριον-iron, tool of iron: δράσσομαι-I
grasp, lay hold of: πυράγρα-tongs: ὁ
ἄκμων, ονος-anvil: τύπτω-I strike: σφύρα-
hammer: ὁ σπινθήρ, ἥρος-spark: ἐξάττω-I
rush forth, start out from: ἥλος-nail: ὅπλη-
hoof: κανθός-tire (metal band
encompassing the wheel): ἡ ἄλυσις, εως-
chain: τὸ ἐλάσμα-metal-plate: κλειῖθρον-
bar (for closing door): ἡ κλεῖς, ἴδος-(that
which serves for closing) key, clasp: ἡ
στροφίγξ, γγος-the pivot, axle/pin on
which a body turns: παρασκευάζω-I make
ready, prepare: ἐκπυρόω-(pass) I catch
fire: ἀποσβέννυμι-I put out, quench:
ληνός-tub:

ξγ' 63. Ὁ κιστοποιὸς καὶ ὁ τορευτὴς



Ὁ τέκτων 1 τὰς
σανίδας 2 σκεπάρνω
3 πελεκᾷ ἐν πλακί 4
καὶ σμίλῃ 5 ὁμαλίζει,
τῷ τρυπάνῳ 6 τρυπᾷ,
τῇ μαχαιρίδι 7 γλύφει,
ταῖς περόναις ἐνοῖ,
καὶ κόλλῃ κολλᾷ, καὶ
ἐκπονεῖ ἀποθήκας 8,
πλακάς 9, τραπέζης
10, κιστίδας 11. ὁ
τορνευτὴς 12 ἐφ'
ὑποβάτου 13
καθήμενος τορνεύει
τῷ τόρνῳ 15 ἐν τῷ
τορνευτικῷ βάθρῳ 14
σφαίρας 16, κώνους
17, εἰκόνια 18, καὶ
ἄλλα ὅμοια
τορεύματα.

The carpenter 1 shapes
the boards 2 with an
adze 3 into a plank 4
and smooths with a
carving blade 5, with
an auger 6 he bores,
with a razor 7 he
carves, he unites with
pins, and he glues with
glue, and he finishes
off cabinets 8, boards
9, tables 10, and boxes
11. The turner 12,
sitting on a stool 13
works with the
lathe/chisel 15 on the
lathe stand 14: balls 16,
cones 17, images 18,
and other such
embossed work.

ὁ κιστοποιός-carpenter*: ὁ τορευτὴς, οὐ-lath
worker*: ὁ τέκτων, ονος-carpenter: ἡ σανίς,
ίδος-board, plank: σκεπάρνον-adze,
carpenter's axe: πελεκᾶω-I hew/shape with an
axe: ἡ πλάξ, κός-flat surface, board: σμίλη-
knife for cutting/carving: ὁμαλίζω-I make
even, level: τρύπανον-borer, auger: τρυπάω-I
bore/pierce through: ἡ μαχαιρίς, ίδος-razor:
γλύφω-I carve, cut with a knife: περόνη-
anything pointed for piercing or pinning:
ἐνόω-I make one, unite: κόλλα-glue: κολλᾶω-
I glue, cement: ἐκπονέω-I work out, finish off:
ἀποθήκη-cabinet: τράπεζα-table: ἡ κιστίς, ίδος
(dim of κίστη)-box, chest: ὁ ὑποβάτης-stool:
τορνεύω-I work with a lathe, chisel: τόρνος-
carpenter's tool for drawing a circle; turning-
lathe: τορνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν-of/for turning on a
lathe: βάθρον-a stand: σφαῖρα-ball: κῶνος-
cone: εἰκόνιον (dim. of εἰκών)-image,
likeness: τὸ τόρευμα-embossed work, work in
relief:

ξδ 64. Ὁ κεραμεύς

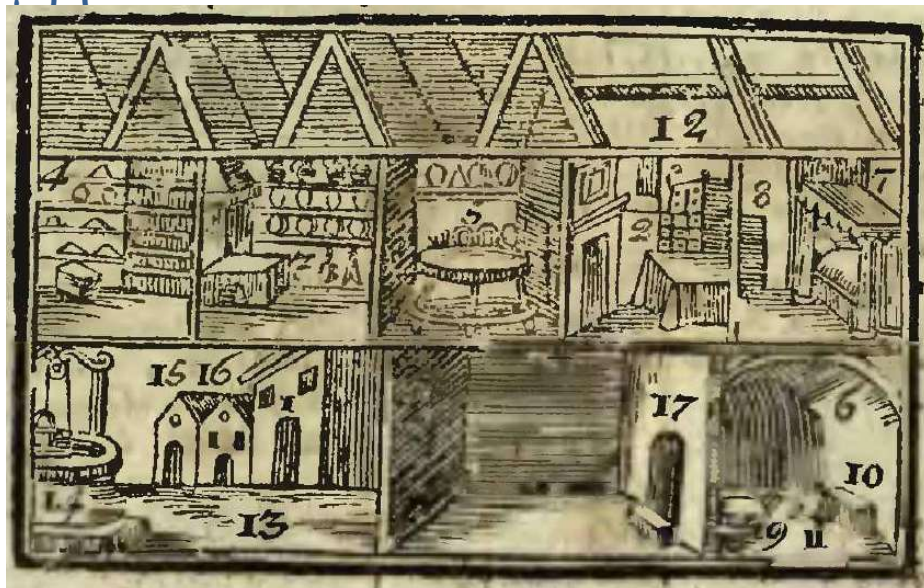


Ὁ κεραμεὺς 1
καθήμενος πλάσσει ἐπὶ
τῷ τροχῷ 2 ἐκ πηλοῦ
(ἐξ ἀργίλλου 3) χύτρας
4, κρωσσούς 5,
τρίποδας 6, λοπάδας 7,
σκέυη κεράμια 8,
στάμινους 9, πώματα
(ἐπιθήματα) 10. εἴτα
σκληρύνει αὐτὰ ἐν
καμίνῳ 11 καὶ
περιβάλλει λιθαργύρῳ.
χύτρα κατακλωμένη
ὄστρακα 12 δίδωσι.

The potter 1, sitting, molds on the wheel 2 from clay (from potter's clay 3) earthen pots 4, pitchers 5, three-footed cauldrons 6, dessert plates 7, clay vessels 8, earthen jars 9, *and* lids 10. Then he hardens them in a kiln 11 and he puts on red pigment. Earthen vessels which are broken give pottery fragments 12.

ὁ κεραμεύς, ἑως-potter: κάθημαι-I sit:
πλάσσω-I form, mold: τροχός-(wheel)
potter's wheel: πηλός-clay: ἄργιλλος-
white clay, potter's earth: χύτρα-earthen
pot: κρυσσός-pitcher: ὁ/ἡ τρίπους, οδος-
(three-footed) cauldron: ἡ λοπάς, ἄδος-
plate, dish: τὸ σκεῦος, εος-vessel:
κεράμιος, α, ον-of clay: στάμιος-earthen
jar for racking wine (used to keep
money in, as a ballot box): τὸ πῶμα υ.
τὸ ἐπίθημα-lid, cover: σκληρύνω-to
harden: ἡ κάμιος-oven, furnace:
περιβάλλω-I throw around, about; put
on: ἡ λιθάργυρος-lead-monoxide (esp.
red form used as pigment in glass and
ceramics): κατακλάω-I break, snap off:
ὄστρακον-earthen vessel, fragment:

ξε' 65. Τὰ μέρη τοῦ οἴκου

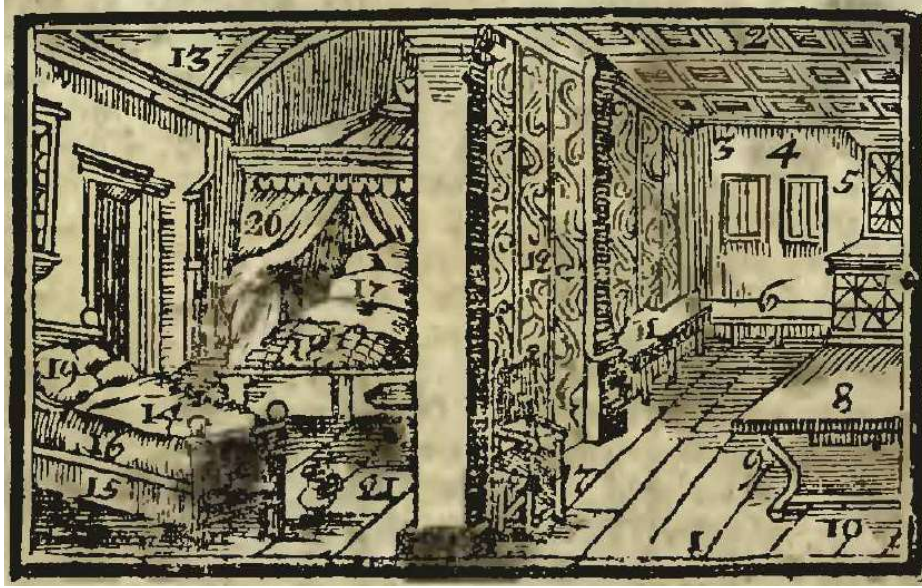


Ὁ οἶκος εἰς οἰκήματα διαμερίζεται, τοῦτ' ἐστὶ· αὐλή 1, ὑπόκαυστον 2, ὀπτάνιον 3, ταμεῖον 4, δειπνητήριον 5, καμάρα 6, κοιτῶν 7 μετὰ προσοικοδομηθέντος ἀφεδρῶνος 8 (λουτροῦ). οἱ κόφιοι 9 συμφέρουσι μετακομίζειν τὰ χρήματα· αἱ κιβωτοὶ 10, αἵτινες διὰ κλειδὸς 11 ἀνοίγονται, τηρεῖσθαι αὐτὰ (συμφέρουσι). ὑπὸ τοῦ στέγους ἐστὶ τὸ ὑπερῶον 12. ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ 13 τὸ φρέαρ 14 καὶ ἡ ἱπόστασις 15 μετὰ λουτρῶνος 16. ὑπὸ τοῦ οἴκου οἰνοθήκη 17 ἐστίν.

The house is divided into rooms, which are: a hall 1, a fireplace room 2, a kitchen 3, a pantry 4, a dining room 5, a vaulted room 6, and a bedroom 7 with a toilet (room) 8 having been built beside (it). The baskets 9 are of use for transporting the possessions. The boxes 10, which are opened by means of a key 11, are of use for keeping these things. Under the roof is the upper floor 12. In the courtyard 13 is the well 14 and the stable 15 with a bath-house 16. Under the house is a wine-cellar 17.

τὸ μέρος, εὖς-part: τὸ οἶκημα ὡς δόμος ὡς δωμάτιον ὡς οἰκίδιον-room, chamber: διαμερίζω-I divide, separate: αὐλή-courtyard, hall: ὑπόκαυστον-heated room: ὀπτάνιον-kitchen: ταμεῖον-storeroom: δειπνητήριον-dining room: καμάρα-(anything with an arched cover) vault: ὁ κοιτῶν, ὡς-bedroom: προσοικοδομέω-I build beside: ὁ ἀφεδρῶν, ὡς ὡς λουτρόν-latrine, toilet: κόφιος-basket: συμφέρω + inf-(impers.) it is of use: μετακομίζω-I transport: χρήμα-(in plr) goods, property: ἀνοίγω-I open: τηρέω-I keep: τὸ στέγος, εὖς-roof: τὸ ὑπερῶον, εὖς-upper part/floor of house, attic: τὸ φρέαρ, τος-an (artificial) well: ἡ ἱπόστασις, εὖς-a stable: ὁ λουτρῶν, ὡς-bath-house: οἰνοθήκη-wine-cellar:

ξς' 66. Τὸ ὑπόκαυστον καὶ ὁ κοιτῶν

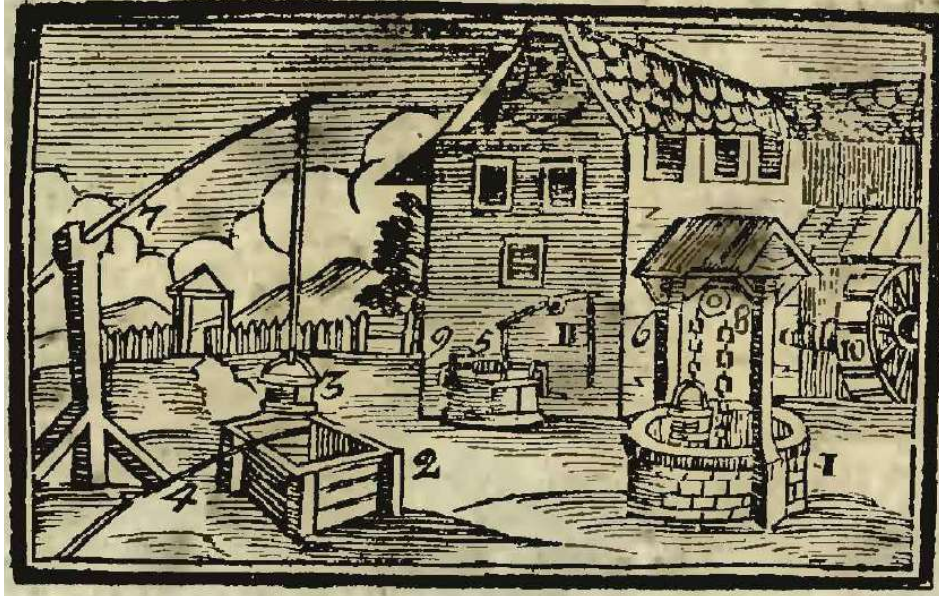


Τὸ ὑπόκαυστον 1 ὀροφῇ φατνώματι 2 καὶ τοίχοις 3 σεσανιδωμένοις κοσμεῖται, θυρίσιν ὑάλιναις 4 φωτίζεται καὶ τῇ καμίνῳ 5 θερμαίνεται. τὰ τοῦ ὑποκαύστου ἐπιπλα (χρῆμα ἀναγκαῖα) ταῦτά ἐστι· θρᾶνοι 6, ἔδραι 7, τράπεζαι 8 μετὰ τῶν τραπεζοφόρων 9 αὐτῶν καὶ ὑποποδίων, καὶ προσκεφάλαια 11. τάπητες 12 καὶ προσαρτῶνται ἐπὶ τὸν τοῖχον. πρὸς τὸ ἡδέως κοιμᾶσθαι ἐστὶν ἐν δωματίῳ 13 λέκτρον 14 ἐπὶ τῶν τῆς κλίνης πλευρῶν 15· ἐπὶ τοῦ φορμοῦ 16, σισύραις 17 καὶ στρωμαῖς (ὑποστρώμασι 18) ἐστρωμένον. τὸ ὑπαυχένιον 19 ὑπὸ τῆς κεφαλῆς ἐστίν. ἡ κλίνη τῷ κωνωπεῖῳ 20 περικαλύπτεται. ἡ οὐρητρὶς 21 τῇ κιστίδι ἀναγκαῖά ἐστιν.

The fireplace room 1 is adorned with a decorative ceiling 2 and paneled walls 3. It is illuminated by glass windows 4 and heated by the stove 5. The furniture of the fireplace room (the necessary things) are these: benches 6, seats 7, tables 8 with trestles 9 and footrests, and cushions 11; rugs 12 are also attached/hung on the wall. For the purpose of sleeping pleasantly there is in the bedroom 13 a bed 14 upon the bedstand 15; upon the mattress, 16 coverlets 17 and bedspreads 18 are spread. The pillow 19 is under the head. The bed is covered around by the canopy 20. The chamber pot 21 by the dresser is necessary.

ὑπόκαυστον-sweating-room, hot room: ὁ κοιτῶν, ὄνος-bedroom: ὀροφή-ceiling: τὸ φάτνωμα-coffered work: τοῖχος-wall: σανιδώω-I cover with planks: κοσμέω-I arrange, adorn: ἡ θυρίς, ἴδος-window: ὑάλινος, η, ον-of glass: φωτίζω-I illuminate: ἡ κάμινος-stove: θερμαίνω-I warm: τὰ ἐπιπλα-furniture, implements: τὸ χρῆμα-a thing, goods, property: ἀναγκαῖος, α, ον-necessary: θρᾶνος-bench: ἔδρα-seat: τραπεζοφόρον-bearing a table (trestle, basically a sawhorse)*: ὑποπόδιον-footstool: προσκεφάλαιον-pillow/cushion: ὁ τάπης, ητος-carpet, rug: προσαρτάω-I fasten, attach to: ἡδέως-pleasantly: κοιμάω-I sleep: δωματίον (dim. of δῶμα)-bedroom: λέκτρον-couch, bed: κλίνη-couch, bed: πλευρόν-the side: φορμός-mat: σισύρα-goat's hair cloak used as coverlet: στρωμνή v. τὸ ὑπόστρωμα-bedspread: στωννύω-I spread: ὑπαυχένιον-pillow, neck cushion: κωνωπεῖον-canopy/curtain: περικαλύπτω-I cover/put round: ἡ οὐρητρὶς, ἴδος-chamber-pot: ἡ κιστίς, ἴδος (dim. of κίστη)-box, chest:

ξξ' 67. Τὰ φρέατα

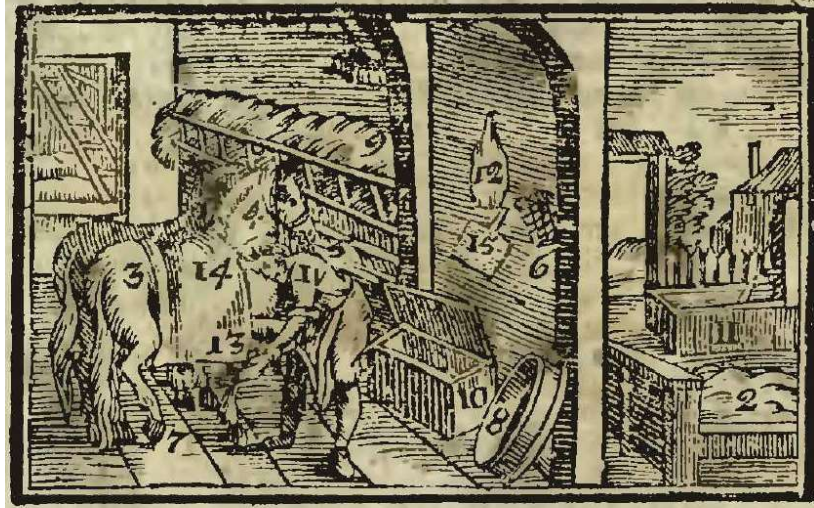


Ὅπου πηγαὶ ὑστεροῦσι,
φρέατα 1 ἐξορύσσεται,
καὶ τῷ χεΐλει 2
περιβάλλεται, ἵνα μὴ τις
ἐμπίπτῃ. ἐκ τούτων
ἀντλεῖται τὸ ὕδωρ
ἀντλήμασι ξυλίναις 3
ἄτινες ἐκ κάμακος 4 ἢ
σχοίνου 5 ἢ ἀλύσεως 6
κρέμνεται, καὶ κήλωνι 7 ἢ
ρόμβῳ 8 ἢ κυλίνδρῳ 9
λαβὴν ἔχοντι, ἢ τροχῷ 10,
ἢ τῷ αἶροντι τοῦ ὕδατος
11 ἀρύεται.

Where springs are
wanting, wells 1 are dug,
and they are surrounded
by a rim/parapet 2, so
that no falls in. From
these the water is drawn
up with wooden buckets
3, which are hung from a
pole 4, or a rope 5, or a
chain 6, and *the water* is
drawn by a swing beam
7, or a pulley 8, or a
roller 9 which has a
handle, or a wheel 10, or
with a pump.

πηγή-spring, well: ὑστερέω-I am
wanting, lacking: τὸ φρέαρ, ατος-well:
ἐξορύσσω-I dig up: τὸ χεῖλος, εος-lip,
edge, rim: περιβάλλω-I surround:
ἐμπίπτω-I fall in: ἀντλέω-I draw water:
τὸ ἀντλημα, τος-bucket for drawing
water: ξύλινος, η, ον-wooden: ὁ κάμαξ,
κος-pole: σχοῖνος-rope: ἡ ἄλυσις, εως-
chain: κρεμάω-I hang: ὁ κήλων, ωνος-
swing beam: ρόμβος-spinning motion
of a wheel, i.e. a pulley: κύλινδρος-
roller, cylinder: λαβή-handle: τροχός-
wheel: αἶρω-I raise, lift up: ἀρύω-I
draw water for others (pass)/onself
(mid):

ξη' 68. Ὁ ἵππών (ἡ ἵππόστασις)



<p>Ὁ ἱππηλάτης (ἵπποκόμος 1) ἐκβάλλει τὴν κόπρον 2 (τὸν πέλεθρον) ἐκ τῆς ἵπποστάσεως 4, κημῶ δει τὸν ἵππον 3 πρὸς τῇ φάτνῃ 5, ἢ εἰ στομίας ἐστί, φιμῶ 6 φιμοῖ. εἴτα ὑποστρώννυσι τὸ κάρφος 7. τὸν βρόμον (κριθὴν) λικμητῆρι λικμᾷ 8, ὄντε τοῖς ἀχύροις φύρει, καὶ ἐκ τῆς κιβωτοῦ 10 λαμβάνει, καὶ τούτῳ, ὡς καὶ τῷ χόρτῳ 9, τρέφει τὸν ἵππον, καὶ ποτίζει 11. εἴτα ῥάκῳ 12 ἀπομάσσει καὶ ξυστίδι 15 καταψᾶ· τῷ γανσάπῳ 14 στρώννυσι, καὶ ἐφορᾷ τὰς ὀπλάς, εἰ ὁ σίδηρος 13 βέβαιος, ἔτι ἥλοις προσκολλᾶται.</p>	<p>The groom 1 throws out the dung 2 from the stable 4; he ties the horse 3 by the bridle to the manger 5, or if it is hard-mouthed, he muzzles it with a muzzle 6. Then, he spreads out the wood-chips 7. The oats (barley), which are mixed with chaff, he winnows with a winnowing fan 8, and he takes <i>them</i> from the box 10, and in this way, as also with the straw 9, he feeds the horse, and he waters 11 <i>it</i>. Then, he wipes <i>the horse</i> with a rag 12 and strokes <i>it</i> with a fine cloth 15. He covers <i>the horse</i> with a rough blanket 14, and he views the hoofs, whether the horseshoe 13 is firm—still held on by nails.</p>	<p>ὁ ἵππών, ὄνος-stable: ὁ ἱππηλάτης υ. ἵπποκόμος-horse-driver; groom/esquire: ἐκβάλλω-I throw off: ἡ κόπρος υ. πέλεθος-dung: ἡ ἵππόστασις, εὖς-a stable: κημός-horse-muzzle: δέω-I bind: φάτνη-manger: ὁ στομίας, οὐ-hard-mouthed (stubborn): φιμός-muzzle, nose-band of bridle: φιμώω-I muzzle: ὑποστρώννυμι-I spread under: τὸ κάρφος, εὖς-dry stalk, wood-chip: βρόμος-oats, wild oats: κριθή-barley: ὁ λικμητήρ, ἥρος-fan for winnowing: λικμάω-I winnow: ἄχυρον-chaff: φύρω-I mix: ἡ κιβωτός-box: λαμβάνω-I take/receive: χόρτος-fodder, grass: τρέφω-I feed, rear: ποτίζω-I give to drink: ῥᾶκος-rag: ἀπομάσσω-I wipe clean: ἡ ξυστίς, ἴδος-robe of fine material: καταψάω-I caress, stroke: γαύσαπος-rough cloth: στρώννυμι-I spread: ἐφοράω-I oversee, watch over, view: ὀπλή-hoof: σίδηρος-(iron) horseshoe: βέβαιος, α, ον-firm, certain: ἥλος-nail: προσκολλάω-(pass) I stick, cleave:</p>
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ξθ' 69. Ὁ πυτινοπλόκος (οἰσουπλόκος)



<p>Ὁ οἰσουπλόκος 1 διάζωμα 2 ἔχων ποιεῖ ἐκ τῶν λύγων ἐπὶ θράνου 4 τῇ μαχαιρίδι 5 (τῷ κοπεῖ) δύο λαβὰς ἐχούση κύκλους 3. καὶ ἐκ ξύλου σανίδια 6 κατασκευάζει κάδους 7 βίκους 8 μετὰ διπλασίου πυθμένος, εἴτα ληνούς 9, λουτήρας 10, τριμόδια 11, καὶ ἀντλητήρια (κάλπιδας) 12 μεθ' ἐνὸς πυθμένος· εἴτα κυκλοῖς 13 συνδεῖ, οὓς διὰ τοῦ κρωπίου 14 λύγοις 15 λυγίζει, καὶ τῇ σφυρᾷ 16 καὶ τριπτῆρι 17 συναρμόζει.</p>	<p>The cooper 1, having an apron 2, makes from the withy twigs upon the bench 4 with the two handled razor 5 (spokeshave) circles/hoops 3. And from the slats 6 of wood he prepares vessels 7, wine barrels 8 with two bottoms, then tubs 9, wash-tubs 10, trimodia 11, and buckets (pitchers) 12 with one bottom. Then, he binds <i>them</i> together with hoops 13, which he twists from withy-twigs 15 by means of a billhook 15, and he fits <i>the vessels and hoops</i> together with a hammer 16 and a driver 17.</p>	<p>οἰσουπλόκος υ. πυτινοπλόκος- (wicker-weaver) cooper: τὸ διάζωμα- apron: λύγος-withy (a willow-like tree): θράνος-bench, form: ἡ μαχαιρίς, ἴδος υ. ὁ κοπεύς, ἔως-razor, chisel: λαβή-handle: κύκλος-ring, circle: σανίδιον-small board: κατασκευάζω-I make, build, prepare: κάδος-jar, vessel: βῖκος-wine jar: διπλασίος, α, ον-twofold: ὁ πυθμήν, ἐνος-hollow bottom/stand of a cup: ἡ ληνός-tub: ὁ λουτήρ, ἦρος-washing tub: τριμόδιον-vessel containing three modi (Byz. Gk.): ἀντλητήριον-of/for drawing up; bucket: ἡ κάλπις, ἴδος-pitcher: συνδέω-I bind/tie together: κρώπιον-(sharp, curved blade) billhook: λυγίζω-I bend/twist: σφυρα-hammer: ὁ τριπτήρ, ἦρος-(pestle) driving tool: συναρμόζω-I fit/put together:</p>
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ο' 70. Ὁ σχοινοπλόκος καὶ ὁ ἱμαντουργός



Ὁ σχοινοπλόκος 1
συμπλέκει τοὺς σχοίνους 2
τῇ τοῦ τροχίσκου 3 κινήσει
ἐκ στυπείου 4 ἢ
καννάβεως, ἣ περιβάλλει
ἐαυτόν· οὕτως γίνονται
πρῶτον σχοινία 5 καὶ
σχοῖνοι 6, εἶτα κάλως 7. ὁ
ἱμαντουργὸς σχίζει ἐκ τῆς
βύρσης τῆς βοείας 9
ἱμάντας 10, χαλινούς 11,
ζώνας 12, ζωστήρας 13,
σακκία 14, κανθήλια 15.

The rope-maker 1 plaits
together the ropes 2 from
flaxen fibers 4 or hemp
by the motion of the
wheel 3, which he wraps
around himself. In this
way they become first
cords 5 and ropes 6, then
lines 7. The harness-
maker cuts from the ox
hide 9 thongs 10, reins
11, girdles 12, belts 13,
pouches 14, and saddle-
bags 15.

σχοινοπλόκος-rope-maker:
ἱμαντουργός*-leather-worker:
συμπλέκω-I twine/plait together:
σχοῖνος-rope: τροχίσκος-small wheel:
ἢ κίνησις, εως-movement, motion:
στυπεῖον-flax, tow: ἢ κάνναβις, εως-
hemp: περιβάλλω-I throw around:
σχοινίον-cord: ὁ κάλως, ως-rope:
σχίζω-I divide: βύρσα-hide: βόειος, α,
ον-of an ox: ὁ ἱμάς, ἄντος-leather
strap, thong: χαλινός-strap, rein: ζώνη-
belt, girdle: ὁ ζωστήρ, ἦρος-belt,
girdle: σακκίον (dim. of σάκκος)-small
bag: τὰ κανθήλια, ων-saddlebags:

οα' 71. Ὁ ὁδοιπόρος



Ὁ ὁδοιπόρος 1 βαστάζει ἐπὶ τῶν ὤμων ἐν πήρᾳ 2 ἅτινα τὸ σακκίον 3 ἢ μάρσιππος 5 χωρῆσαι οὐ δύναται· διφθέρα 4 καλύπτεται, βακτηρίαν 6 (ράβδον) χερὶ βαστάζει πρὸς ὑποστήριγμα (ἢ στηρίζεται). χρειάν ἔχει ἐφοδίου ὡσαύτως καὶ πιστὸν καὶ ἡδὺν συνοδοιπόρον 7. τῆς ἀτραποῦ 8 χάριν οὐ χρᾶ τῆς ὁδοῦ 9 παρατρέπεσθαι, εἰ μὴ τρίβος ἐστὶ τετριμμένη. τὰ ἄβατα 10 καὶ αἱ δίοδοι 11 ἀπατηλαί (εἰσίν), καὶ εἰς δυσχωρίας 12 ἄγουσιν· ἀλλ' οὐχ αἱ τρίβοι 13 καὶ τὰ ἄμφοδα 14. ἐρωτησάτω οὖν (ὁ ὁδοιπόρος) τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας 15 ποῖ χρᾶ βαδίζειν, καὶ φυλαξάτω ἀπὸ ληστῶν 16 καὶ κλέπτων καὶ πάντων τῶν ἀρπαξιβίων, ὡς ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ καὶ ἐν ξενοδοχείῳ 17 ὅπου νυκτερεύει.

The traveler 1 carries on his shoulders in a pack 2 those things *his* small bag 3 or pouch 5 are not able to hold. He is covered by a leather garment 4, he bears a staff 6 in his hand for support (by which he makes himself firm). He has need of provisions, likewise also a faithful and pleasant companion 7. On account of a pathway 8 let him not be eager to turn aside from the road 9, except the beaten path has been well-worn. The untrodden ways 10 and the passageways 11 are deceptive, and they lead into rough ground 12, but not the worn paths 13 and the streets 14. Let him ask the ones he meets 15 where he should be eager to walk, and let him guard from bandits 16 and thieves and all living by thievery, as on the road, so also in the inn where he passes the night.

ὁδοιπόρος-traveler: βαστάζω-I bear: ὤμος-shoulder: πήρα-knapsack, wallet: σακκίον-small bag: μάρσιππος-bag, pouch: χωρέω-I make room for, draw back, go: δύναμαι-I am able: διφθέρα-tanned hide; peasant's leather garment: καλύπτω-I cover/hide: βακτηρία ν. ράβδος-staff, cane: τὸ ὑποστήριγμα-underprop: στηρίζω-I make fast, establish: χρειά-service, need: ἐφόδιον-provisions: πιστός, ἡ, ὄν-faithful: ἡδύς, εἶα, ὑ-*well-expressed*: συνοδοιπόρος-fellow-traveller: ἀτραπός-pathway, road: χράω (+ inf)-I am eager to do: ἡ ὁδός-road: παρατρέπω-I turn aside: τρίβος-worn/beaten track: τρίβω-I rub, wear out: ἄβατος, η, ον-untrodden, inaccessible: ἡ δίοδος-thoroughfare, passageway: ἀπατηλός, ἡ, ὄν-deceptive: δυσχωρία-difficult, rough ground: ἄγω-I lead: ἄμφοδον-street: ἐρωτάω-I ask: ἀπαντάω-I meet: ποῖ-to where?: βαδίζω-to walk: φυλάσσω-I guard: ὁ ληστής-robber: ὁ κλέπτης-thief: ἀρπαξίβιος, α, ον-living by theivery: ξενοδοχεῖον-inn: νυκτερεύω-I pass the night:

οβ' 72. Ὁ ἵππεύς

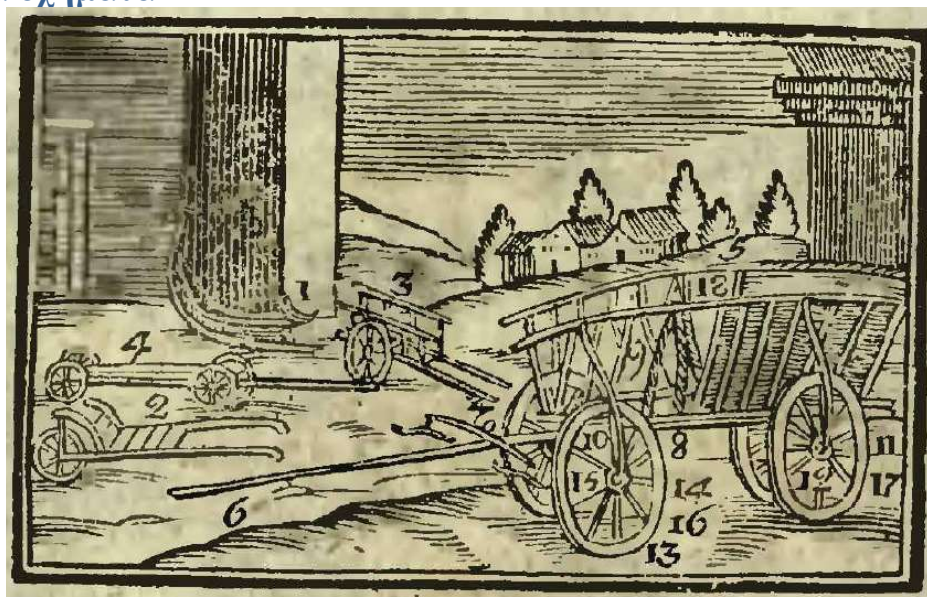


Ὁ ἵππεύς 1 ἐπιτίθησι ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον 2 τὸ ἐφίππιον 3 καὶ ὑποζώννυσιν αὐτὸ μασχαλιστήρι 4· στρώννυσιν τε ἔποχον 5 τῷ ἐπινώτιῳ, κοσμεῖ αὐτὸν φαλάροις κεφαλοδέσμῳ 6 προστερνιδίῳ 7 καὶ ὑπουρίδι 8. εἶτα ἀναβαίνει τὸν ἵππον, ἀναβολεῦσιν 9 στηρίζεται· τῇ ἀριστερᾷ τὴν ἡνίαν 10 τῷ χαλινῷ 11 λαμβάνει, ἥτινι τὸν ἵππον χαλιναγωγεῖ· τοῖς κέντροις 12 κεντεῖ, τῇ μάστιγι 13 παρορμᾷ καὶ τῷ χαλινῷ 14 κατέχει. αἱ ἵπποπῆραι 15 ἐπὶ τῆς τοῦ ἐφίππιου κεραίας 16 κρέμανται, αἷς οἱ πυροβόλοι 17 ἐντίθενται. ὁ ἵππεύς χλαμῦδι 18 περιβάλλεται· ἡ πήρα 19 κατόπισθεν συνδεῖται. ὁ ἡμεροδρόμος 20 τάχιστα ἵππεύει.

The horseman 1 lays the saddle 3 upon the horse 2 and he undergirds it with a girth 4; and he spreads a saddlecloth 5 on its back. He adorns *the horse* with bosses, a head-band 6, a breast-strap 7, and a crupper 8. Then he mounts the horse, stabilizing/fixing himself by the stirrups 9. In the left hand he takes the reins 10 with the bit 11, by which he guides the horse. He spurs *it* with the spurs 12, urges *it* on with the whip 13, and checks it with the bridle. The saddle bags 15 hang upon the saddle-horn 16, in which the fire-givers 17 (pistols) are put. The horseman is wrapped up by a horseman's cloak 18; the threadbare cloak 19 is bound behind *him*. The courier 20 is the swiftest horseman.

ὁ ἵππεύς, ἑως-horseman, knight: ἐπιτίθημι-I set upon: ἐφίππιον-saddle: ὑποζώννυμι-I undergird: ὁ μασχαλιστήρ, ἦρος-girth, band: στρώννυμι-I spread: ἔποχον-saddlecloth: ἐπινώτιος, ον-on the back: κοσμέω-I adorn, put in order: τὰ φάλαρα-bosses to adorn headgear, cheek-pieces: κεφαλόδεσμος-head-band: προστερνίδιον-breaststrap: ἡ ὑπουρίς, ἴδος-crupper*: ἀναβαίνω-I go up: ἀναβολεύς, ἑως-stirrup: στηρίζω-I fix, establish: ἀριστερά-left: ἡνία-bridle/reins: χαλινός-bit: χαλιναγωγέω-I bridle, guide with bridle: κέντρον-spur: κεντέω-I prick, spur on: ἡ μάστιξ, ἴγος-whip: παρορμάω-I urge on, stimulate: χαλινός-bridle: κατέχω-I check, bridle: ἵπποπῆρα-saddle bag*: κεραία-horn: κρέμαμαι-I hang: πυροβόλος-giving forth fire: ἐντίθημι-I put in: ἡ χλαμύς, δος-horseman's cloak: περιβάλλω-I throw around: ὁ τρίβων, ονος-leather pouch, rucksack: κατόπισθεν-behind, after: συνδέω-I bind together: ἡμεροδρόμος-courier: ταχύς, εἶα, ὑ (superl)-swift: ἵππεύω-I am a horseman:

ογ' 73. Τὰ ὀχήματα

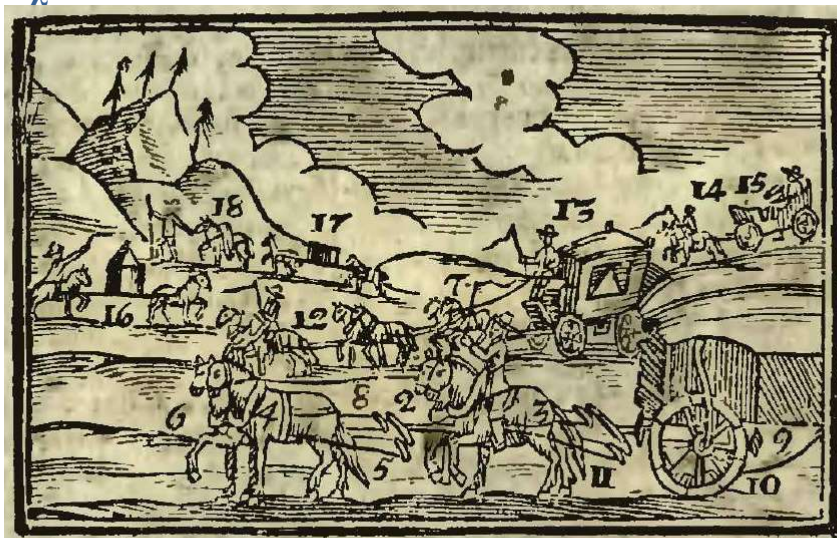


Τῷ ἐλκθήρῳ 1 ὀχούμεθα ἐπὶ τῆς χιόνος καὶ παγετοῦ. ὀχημα ἓνα τροχὸν ἔχων μονότροχος 2 λέγεται, δύο τροχούς ἔχων ὄχος 3, τέσσαρας τροχούς ἔχων ἄμαξα ἥτις ἢ θηρέγανον 4 ἢ ἄρμα 5 ἐστί. τὰ μέρη τῆς ἀμάξης ταῦτα ἐστίν· ὁ ῥυμός 6, ζυγόν 7, συναφείαι 8, τοῖχοι 9, εἴτα ἄξονες 10 περὶ ὧν οἱ τροχοὶ τρέχουσιν, οὓς κερκίδες 11 καὶ ἐπίβολοι 12 συνέχουσιν. ἡ βάσις τοῦ τροχοῦ 13 ἐστὶν ἡ χοινικὴ 14 ἐξ ἧς ἰβ' (δώδεκα) ἀκτῖνες 15 ἐξέρχονται. ταύτας συνέχει ὁ κύκλος ἐξ ἀνῆδος 16 (καὶ κανθοὶ 17 συντίθενται ἐπὶ τοῖς κύκλοις). τῇ ἀμάξῃ κόφινοι καὶ ταρροὶ 18 ἐπιτίθενται.

By sledge 1 we are borne upon the snow and frost. A vehicle having one wheel is called a wheelbarrow 2; having two wheels a cart 3; having four wheels a wagon, which is either a wain 4 or a chariot 5 (wagon). The parts of the wagon are these: the pole 6, yoke 7, king-bolt 8, sides 9, then axles 10 around which the wheels run, which are held together by rivets 11 and bolts 12. The base of the wheel 13 is the hub 14, from which twelve spokes 15 go out. The wheel holds these together by means of a rim 16 (and tires 17 are placed on the wheels). In the wagon baskets and crates 18 are placed.

ἐλκθηρον-(stock of the plow) vehicle without wheels, drag, sledge: ὀχέω-(m/p) I am borne or carried: ἡ χιών, ὄνος-snow: παγετός-frost: τὸ ὀχημα-anything that bears (i.e. a carriage, wagon): τροχός-wheel: μονότροχος-wheelbarrow: ὄχος-carriage: ἄμαξα-wagon: θηρέγανον-wain*: ἄρμα-chariot (esp of war, but also for traveling): τὸ μέρος, εὖς-part, portion: ῥυμός-pole of a wagon/chariot: τὸ ζυγόν/ὁ ζυγός-yolk, pair: συνάφεια-combination, union, joint: τοῖχος-wall: ὁ ἄξων, ος-axle: τρέχω-I run: κερκίς, ἴδος-rod; peg, rivet: ἐπίβολος-bolt: σύνεχω-I hold together: ἡ βάσις, εὖς-that whereon one stands, base: ἡ χοινικὴ, ἴδος-hub: ἡ ἀκτίς, ἴνος-spoke: ἀψίς, ἴδος-(loop) rim of wheel: κανθός-tire of a wheel (steel band around the wheel): συντίθημι-I place: κόφινος-basket: ταρρός-wicker-work frame, crate:

οδ' 74. Ἡ ἡνιοχία

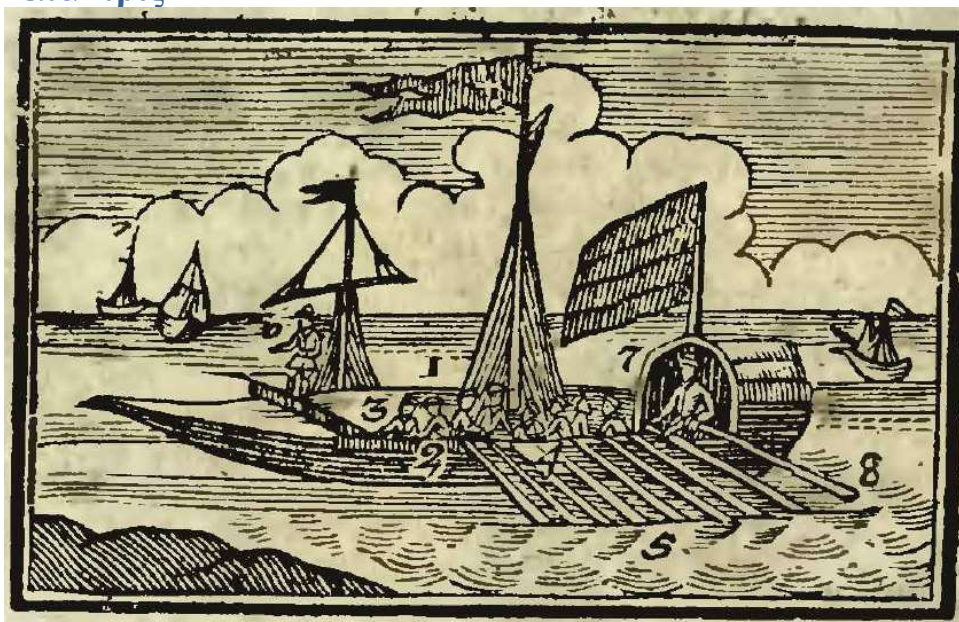


Ὁ ἡνίοχος 1 πάριππον 2
τῷ ἐπισασσομένῳ 3
συζεύγνυσι πρὸς τὸν
ῥυμόν, τοῦ ζυγοῦ 4
ἐκκρεμανυμέναις
ἀλύσεσι ἢ ἱμάσι. εἴτα ἐπὶ
τοῦ ἐπισασσομένου
καθίζει, καὶ τοὺς πρόσθεν
6 πρὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐλαύνει
μάστιγι 7 καὶ εὐθύνει
τοῖς σχοῖνοις 8. τὸν
ἄξονα χρίει τῷ ὀξύγγιῳ
ἐκ σκεύους τὸ ὀξύγγιον
συνέχοντος 9 καὶ κατέχει
τὸν τροχόν ἐν
ἀποκρήμνῳ καταβάσει
τροχοπέδη 10 κατέχει,
καὶ οὕτως ἡνιοχεῖ ἐπὶ τῶν
άρματοτροχιῶν 11. οἱ
δυνάσται ἐξίππῳ 12
ὀχοῦνται (χρῶνται) καὶ
ὑπὸ δύο ἵππεων, ἐν
ἀμάξῃ, ἥτις λαμπήνη 13
καλεῖται· ἄλλοι δύο
ἵπποις 14 ἐν δίφρῳ 15. τὰ
φορεῖα 16 καὶ φέρετρα
17 ὑπὸ δύο ἵππων
ἔλκεται. ἐν ἀβάτοις
τόποις (ὄρεσι) ἀνθ'
ἀμαξῶν τοῖς σαγμάτων
ἵπποις 18 χρῶνται.

The driver 1 harnesses
together another horse 2
with the saddled horse 3 to
the pole, by chains and
thongs hanging from the
collar 4. Then he sits upon
the saddled-horse, and he
drives the leaders 6 before
himself with a whip 7 and
he guides *them* with ropes
8. He rubs the axle with
grease from the vessel
which has the grease 9 and
he holds back the wheel in
a steep descent by holding
the brake 10, and thus he
drives upon the wheel-
tracks (roads) 11. The
powerful ones are carried
by (they use) six horses
and by two drivers, in a
wagon, which is called a
covered chariot 14; others
are carried with two horses
14 in a chariot 15. The
sedans 16 and litters 17 are
drawn by two horses. In
impassable places
(mountains), instead of
wagons they use saddle
horses 18.

ἡνιοχία-chariot/wagon driving:
ἡνίοχος -driver: πάριππος-riding
beside; additional horse: ἐπισάσσω-I
pile a load on, saddle: συζεύγνυμι-I
yoke together, couple: ῥυμός-pole of
chariot: τὸ ζυγόν-yolk, horse-collar:
ἐκκρεμάννυμι-I hang from: ἡ ἄλυσις,
εὖς-chain: ὁ ἱμάς, αὐτός-leather strap:
καθίζω-I am seated, take one's seat: ὁ
πρόσθεν-before: ἐλαύνω-I drive: ἡ
μάστιξ, ἵγος-whip (mostly for driving
horses): εὐθύνω-I guide straight,
direct: ὁ/ἡ σχοῖνος-rope: ὁ ἄξων, οὐός-
axle: χρίω-I anoint, rub: ὀξύγγιον-lard
(grease): τὸ σκεῦος, εὖς-vessel:
συνέχω-I enclose, hold together:
κατέχω-I hold fast: τροχός-wheel: ὁ/ἡ
ἀπόκρημνος-sheer, precipitous: ἡ
καταβάσις, εὖς-way down, descent:
τροχοπέδη-the brake (of a wheel):
ἡνιοχέω-I hold the reins; to drive:
άρματοτροχία-wheel-track of chariot:
ὁ δυνάστης-: ἑξίππον-6 horse chariot:
ὀχέω-(m/p) I am borne, carried:
χράομαι + dat.-I use: ὁ ἵππεύς, εὖς-
driver: ἄμαξα-wagon: λαμπήνη-
covered chariot: δίφρος-chariot, litter:
φορεῖον-litter, sedan chair: φέρετρον-
litter, bier: ἔλκω-I draw, pull: ἄβατος,
η, ον-untrodden: τὸ ὄρος, εὖς-
mountain, hill: σάγμα-saddle-pack:

οε' 75. Ἡ ἐπακτρίς

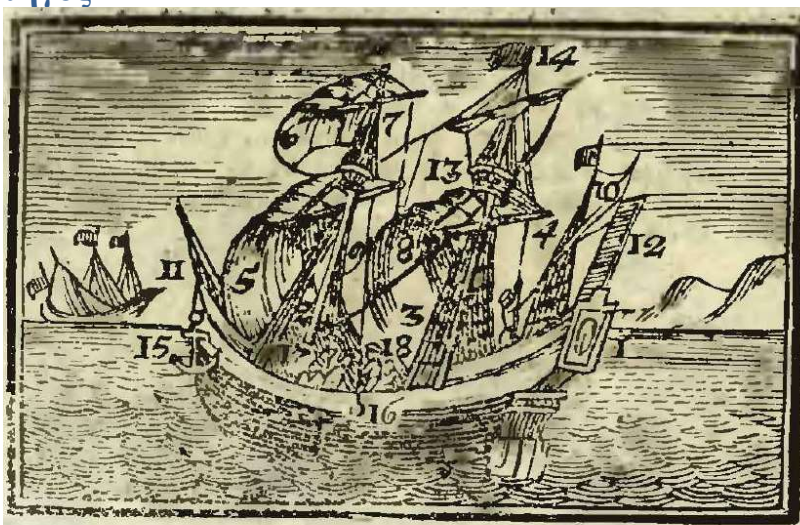


Ἡ ἐπακτρίς 1 ἐστὶ μονήρης 2 ἢ διήρης, ἢ τριήρης, ἢ τετραήρης (μίαν, ἢ δύο, ἢ τρεῖς, ἢ τέσσαρας ἔχει κώπας). ἐν ταύτῃ οἱ πρόσκωποι 3 (ἐρέται), ἐπὶ τῶν σελμάτων ἐν τοῖς σκαλμοῖς 4 καθίζοντες, καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ταῖς κώπαις ἀπελαύνοντες, ἐρέσσουσιν 5. ὁ πρωρεὺς 6 ἐν τῇ προῶν ἴστησιν· ὁ ναύκληρος 7 ἐν πρύμνῃ καθίζει καὶ τῷ πηδάλῳ 8 κυβερνᾷ, καὶ οὕτως ἡ ναυτιλία κυβερνᾶται.

The skiff 1 is a monoreme 2, duoreme, trireme, or quadreme (it has one, or two, or three, or four *banks of oars*). In this manner the rowers 3 row 5: sitting on the rowing benches at the oar-locks 4 and, by means of their oars, driving away the water. The officer in command 6 stands in the bow, the sailing-master 7 (captain) sits in the stern and steers by the rudder 8, and thus the voyage is piloted.

ἡ ἐπακτρίς, ἴδος-light vessel, skiff: μονήρης, εὖς-vessel with one bank of oars: κώπη-any handle (thus, an oar): πρόσκωπος υ. ὁ ἐρέτης-rower: τὸ σέλμα-(plur.) rowing-bench: σκαλμός-hole to which Greek oar was fastened; bench/bank of rowers: ἀπελαύνω-I drive away: ἐρέσσω-I row: ὁ πρωρεὺς, εὖς-officer in command at the bow, lookout man: προῶν-prow, forepart of ship: ναύκληρος-sailing-master, skipper: πρύμνα-stern, poop: πηδάλιον-rudder: κυβερνάω-I steer, act as helmsman: ναυτιλία-sailing, seamanship; voyage

ος' 76. Ὁ φορτηγός

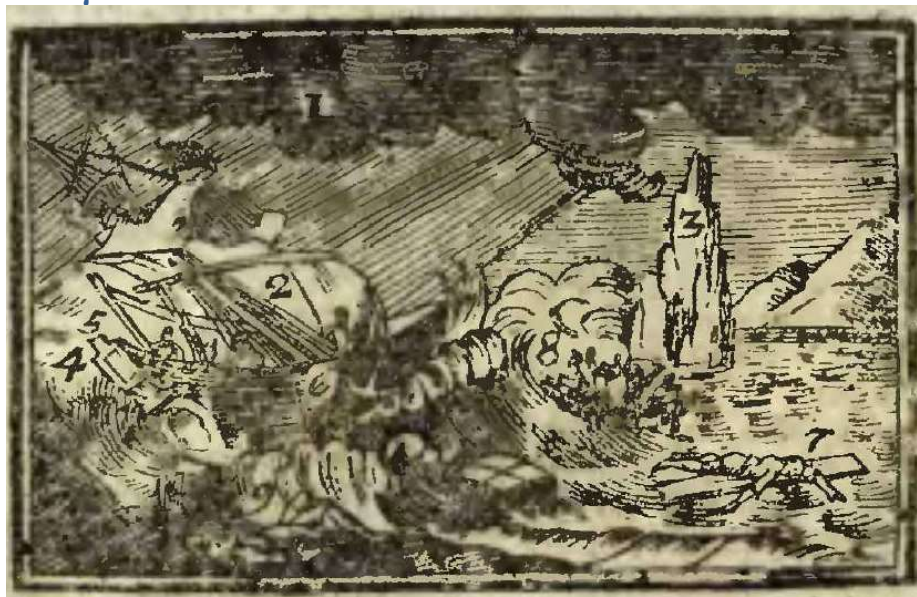


Τὸ πλοῖον 1 οὐ κόπαις ἀλλὰ μόνῃ τῶν ἀνέμων δυνάμει ἐλαύνεται. ἐν τούτῳ ὁ ἱστός 2, κύκλωθεν ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοίου πέρατος τοῖς σχοίνοις 3 ἐστηριγμένος, ἴσταται, ὥστιν αἱ κεραῖαι 4 ἐφάπτονται, ὡς ταύταις τὰ ἱστία 5, ἐφάπτεται, ἅτινα πρὸς τὸν ἄνεμον ἐκτείνεται 6 καὶ σχοίνοις 7 κινεῖται. τὰ ἱστία ἐστὶν ὁ ἀρτέμων 8, δόλων 9 καὶ ὁ ἐπίδρομος 10. ἐν τῇ πρύμνῃ σημεῖον 12 ἐκτίθεται. ἐπὶ τὴν πρῶρα τὸ ἔμβολον 11 ἐστὶν. ἐν τῷ ἱστῷ σκοπή 13 ἐστὶν, καὶ ἐν τοῦ ἱστοῦ κορυφῇ τὰ σημεῖα 14 τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐνδείξαντα. τῇ ἄγκυρᾳ 15 τὸ πλοῖον κατέχεται. βολίδι 16 ὁ βυθὸς διερευνᾶται. οἱ ἐπιβάται ἐπὶ τῶν σανίδων (καταστρωμάτων 17) περιπατοῦσι. οἱ ναῦται ἐπὶ τῶν τοῦ πλοίου παρόδων 18 διατρέχουσι, καὶ οὕτως τὰ πελάγη πλέονται.

The ship 1 is driven not by oars but only by the power of the winds. In it the mast, which is fastened by rope all around the edge of the boat, stands, to which *mast* the yardarms 4 are made fast, just as the sails 5 are made fast to these, which are stretched out 6 by the wind and moved by ropes 7. The sails are: the foresail 8, flying jib 9, and the mizzen 10. On the stern, the signal flag 12 is set out. On the prow is the spur 11. On the mast is the crow's nest 13, and on the top of the mast, the flags 14 are marking the winds. By means of the anchor 15 the ship is held fast. By a sounding lead 16 the depths are examined. The marines walk on the decks 17. The sailors 18 run across the gangways of the ship, and thus the high seas are sailed.

φορτηγός-cargo-ship: πλοῖον-ship: κόπη-oar: ἄνεμος-wind: ἡ δύναμις, εὖς-power: ἐλαύνω-I set in motion: ἱστός-mast: κύκλωθεν-to encircle, surround: τὸ πέρας, ατος-end, limit, boundary: σχοῖνος-rope: στηρίζω-I fix, make fast: ἱστημι-I stand: κεραία-yardarm: ἱστίον-sail: ἐφάπτω-I bind onto/to, make fast: ἐκτείνω-I stretch out: κινέω-I move: ὁ ἀρτέμων, ονος-foresail: ὁ δόλων, ωνος-flying jib (boom for holding such sail): ἐπίδρομος-small sail at the stern (mizzen-sail): πρύμνα-stern: σημεῖον-flag: ἐκτίθην-I set out, place outside: πρῶρα-prow: ἔμβολον-anything pointed so as to be easily thrust: σκοπή-lookout-place: κορυφή-top, crown: ἐνδεικνύω/ἐνδείκνυμι-I mark, point out: ἄγκυρα-anchor: κατέχω-I hold fast: βολίς, ἴδος-sounding lead: βυθός-the depth: διερευνᾶω-I track down, search, examine: ὁ ἐπιβάτης, ου-marine: ἡ σανίς, ἴδος υ. τὸ κατάστρωμα-deck: περιπατέω-I walk: ὁ ναύτης-sailor: ἡ πάροδος-(way by/past) gangway, passage along the deck: διατρέχω-I run across: τὸ πέλαγος, εος-the sea (esp 'high/open sea'):

οζ' 77. Ἡ ναυαγία

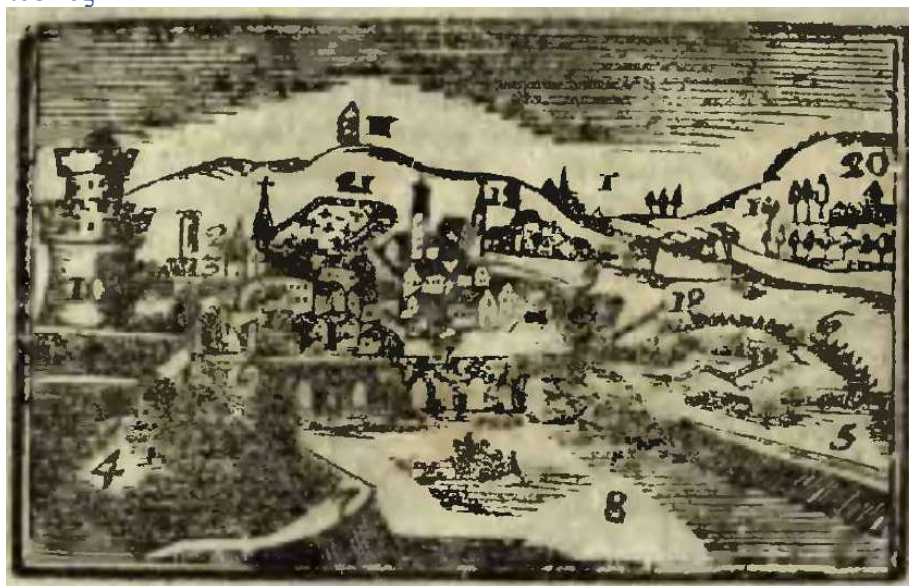


Ἀέλλης 1 ἐξαίφνης
 ἀνισταμένης, συνέλκουσι
 οἱ ναῦται τὰ ἱστία 2 ἵνα
 μὴ ἡ ναῦς τοῖς σκοπέλοις
 3 προσαράσσηται ἢ εἰς
 τὰ βραχέα 4 ἐμπίπῃ. εἰ
 τὸν κίνδυνον ἐκφεύγειν
 οὐ δύνανται, ναυαγοῦσιν
 5. τότε οἴκτιστα
 ἀπολοῦνται οἱ ἄνθρωποι,
 αἱ ἐμπορίαι, καὶ πάντα, ἃ
 ἐν τῇ νηὶ ἐστίν· οὐδὲ
 αὐτοὺς σώζει ἐμβληθεῖσα
 ἡ ἰσχυρὰ ἄγκυρα 6. τινὲς
 σώζονται, εἴτε ἐν πίνακι 7
 εἴτε ἐν σκαφιδίῳ 8
 ἐκνηχόμενοι. μέρος τῶν
 ἐμποριῶν ἅμα τῶν
 νεκρῶν, ταῖς ἀκταῖς ὑπὸ
 τοῦ πελάγους 9
 προσβάλλεται.

When a storm 1 suddenly
 rises up, the sailors draw in
 the sails 2 so that the ship
 might not be dashed upon
 the promontories 3, or run
 aground in the shallows 4. If
 they are unable to flee the
 danger, they are
 shipwrecked 5. Then, most
 lamentably, the men, the
 merchandise, and
 everything which is in the
 ship, perish, nor does the
 mighty anchor 6 which is
 cast in save them. Some are
 saved by swimming away,
 either on boards 7 or in a
 small skiff 8. Part of the
 merchandise, together with
 the dead, is cast to the shore
 by the sea 9.

ναυαγία-shipwreck: ἄελλα-stormy
 wind, eddy: ἐξαίφνης (adv)-on a
 sudden: ἀνίστημι-to make stand, raise
 up: συνέλκω-I draw together: ὁ
 ναύτης-sailor: ἱστίον-a sail: ἡ ναῦς,
 νεῶς-ship: σκόπελος-look-out place,
 promontory: προσαράσσω-I dash
 against: τὰ βράχια-shallows:
 ἐμπίπτω-I fall in: κίνδυνος-danger,
 risk: ἐκφεύγω-I flee: δύναμαι-I am
 able: ναυαγέω-I am shipwrecked:
 οἴκτιστα (superl οἴκτιστος)-most
 lamentable: ἀπόλλυμι-(mid) I perish,
 die: ἐμπορία-merchandise: σώζω-I
 save: ἐμβάλλω-I throw in: ἰσχυρός, ἄ,
 ὄν-mighty: ἄγκυρα-anchor: ὁ πίνας,
 κος-board: σκαφίδιον (dim σκαφίς)-
 small skiff: ἐκνήχομαι-I swim
 out/away: μέρος, εἶς-part, share:
 νεκρός-dead: ἀκτὴ-headland, shore:
 τὸ πέλαγος, εὖς-sea, high sea:
 προσβάλλω-I strike against:

ση' 78. Ἡ πόλις



Ἐκ πολλῶν οἰκῶν 1 γίνεται
κώμη ἢ κωμόπολις ἢ πόλις
2, αἱ τινες (τουτέστι ἢ
κωμόπολις καὶ ἢ πόλις)
τείχεσι 3, χαρακώματι 4,
χώμασι 5, καὶ χάραξι 6
ὀχυροῦνται καὶ
περιβάλλονται. ἐντὸς τῶν
τειχῶν ὀπισθοτείχιον 7
ἐστίν, ἔξω δὲ ἡ τάφος 8.
ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν πρόβολοί 9
εἰσι καὶ πύργοι 10· αἱ
σκοπαὶ 11 ἐν ὑψηλοῖς
τόποις εἰσίν. ἐκ τοῦ
προαστείου 12 εἰς τὴν
πόλιν εἰσοδός ἐστι δία τῆς
πύλης 13 ἐπὶ τῆς γεφύρας
14. ἡ πύλη ἔχει
καταρρακτὴν 15, ἀλύσεις
16, δικλίδας 17, κλειθρα
καὶ βλήτρα, καὶ τὰ μοχλία
18. ἐν προαστείοις εἰσὶ
κῆποι 19 καὶ οἰκίαι πρὸς
ἡδονὴν 20 καὶ τὰ
κοιμητήρια 21.

Out of many houses 1 a
village or town or city 2
forms, which some (that is
to say the town and city),
by walls 3, palisades 4,
earthworks 5, and pales 6
are fortified and encircled.
Inside the walls is "behind
the wall" 7, and outside
the moat 8. Upon the
walls are bulwarks 9 and
towers 10; the
watchtowers 11 are on
high places. From the yard
12 is an entrance into the
city, through the gate 13
on the bridge 14. The gate
has a portcullis 15, chains
16, folding-doors 17, gate
bars and fasteners, and the
wooden bars 18. In the
outlying grounds there are
gardens 19 and pleasure
houses 20 and the
cemeteries 21.

ἡ πόλις, πόλεως-city: κώμη-village: ἢ
κωμόπολις -village/town: τουτέστι-
(indecl. adv) that is to say: τὸ τεῖχος,
εὖς-city wall: τὸ χαρακώμα-palisade,
entrenched camp: τὸ χῶμα-
earthworks: ὁ χάραξ, κος-pale
(pointed stake): ὀχυρώω-I fortify:
περιβάλλω-I wrap around, encircle:
ὀπισθοτείχιον-"behind the wall," strip
of open space*: ἡ τάφος, ου-ditch,
trench: πρόβολος-(anything that
projects) bulwark: πύργος-tower:
σκοπή-lookout place: προαστειον-
space immediately in front of or
round a town, suburb: εἰσοδος-
entrance: πύλη-gate: γέφυρα-dyke,
bridge: ὁ καταρράκτης-(something
downrushing) portcullis: ἄλυσες, εὖς-
chain: ἡ δικλὶς, ἴδος-double-folding
(of doors/gates), folding-doors:
κλειθρον-gate bar: βλήτρον-fastening,
band or rivet: μοχλίον-wooden bar
(placed across inside of gates):
κῆπος-garden, orchard: ἡδονή-
enjoyment, pleasure: κοιμητήριον-
burial-place:

οθ' 79. Ὁ ἐντὸς τῆς πόλεως



<p>Ἐντὸς τῆς πόλεως πλατεῖαι 1 εἰσὶ λιθόστρωτοι, καὶ δὲ καὶ ἀγοραί 2. ἐν τισὶ πόλεσι αἰθούσας 3 ἔχουσιν, καὶ οἱ στενωποί 4. δημόσια οἰκοδομήματά ἐστιν ἐν μέσῳ τῆς πόλεως· ὁ ναός 5, τὸ διδασκαλεῖον (ἡ σχολή) 6, τὸ βουλευτήριον 7, τὸ ἐμπόριον 8. ἀμφὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ πύλας· ἡ ὀπλοθήκη 9, ὁ σιτοβολών 10, πανδοκεῖον, ἀνάπαυλα, καὶ τὸ καπηλεῖον 11, τὸ θέατρον 12, τὸ νοσοκομεῖον 13. ἐν ἀποπάτοις ἀφεδρῶνες 14 καὶ τὸ φρούριον 15. ἐν πρώτῳ πύργῳ ὠρολόγιόν 16 ἐστὶ καὶ τῶν φυλάκων 17 οἴκησις. ἐν πλατεῖαις φρεατὰ 18 ἐστὶν. ὁ ποταμός 19 ἢ τὸ ρεῖθρον τὴν πόλιν διαρρέων πρὸς τὸν ρύπον ἀφαιρεῖσθαι συμφέρει. ἡ ἀκρόπολις 20 ἐν ἄκρῳ τῆς πόλεως τόπῳ ἐστίν.</p>	<p>Inside of the city streets 1 are paved with stones, and also markets 2. In some cities they have open corridors 3, and narrow streets 4. Public buildings are in the middle of the city: the temple 5, the school 6, the council-chamber 7, and the trading center 8. Around the walls and gates: the armory 9, the granary 10, inn, resting place, and the tavern 11, the theatre 12, and the hospital 13. In the out-of-the-way places are the restrooms 14 and the watch-post 15. In the chief tower is a clock 16 and the habitation of the guards 17. In the streets are wells 18. The river 19 or stream flowing through the city is of use to remove the filth. The citadel 20 is in the highest point of the city.</p>	<p>πλατεῖα-broad street: λιθόστρωτος, on-paved with stones: ἀγορά-market, assembly: αἴθουσα-corridor, portico (open like a verandah): στενωπός-narrow passage: δημόσιος, α, on-belonging to the people: τὸ οἰκοδόμημα-building: ναός-temple: διδασκαλεῖον ν. σχολή-school: βουλευτήριον-council-chamber, senate-house: ἐμπόριον-trading place: τὸ τεῖχος, εὐς-city-wall: πύλη-gate: ὀπλοθήκη-armoury: ὁ σιτοβολών, ὦνος-grainary: πανδοκεῖον-inn: τὸ ἀνάπαυλα-resting place, inn: καπηλεῖον-the shop, tavern: θέατρον-theatre: νοσοκομεῖον-hospital: ἀπόπατος-out of the way place: ὁ ἀφεδρῶν, ὦνος-privy, restroom: φρούριον-watch-post: πρῶτος, η, on-before, in front: πύργος-tower: ὠρολόγιον-clock: οἴκησις, ιος-habitation: ὁ φύλαξ, ακος-guard, garrison: τὸ φρέαρ, ατος-well: ποταμός-river: ρεῖθρον-river: διαρρέω-I flow through: ρύπος-filth: ἀφαιρέω-I take away from: συμφέρω (intrans + impersonal+inf)-it is of use: ἡ ἀκρόπολις, εὐς-upper city, citidel: ἄκρος, α, on-highest: τόπος-place:</p>
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π' 80. Αἱ τῶν κακούργων τιμωρία



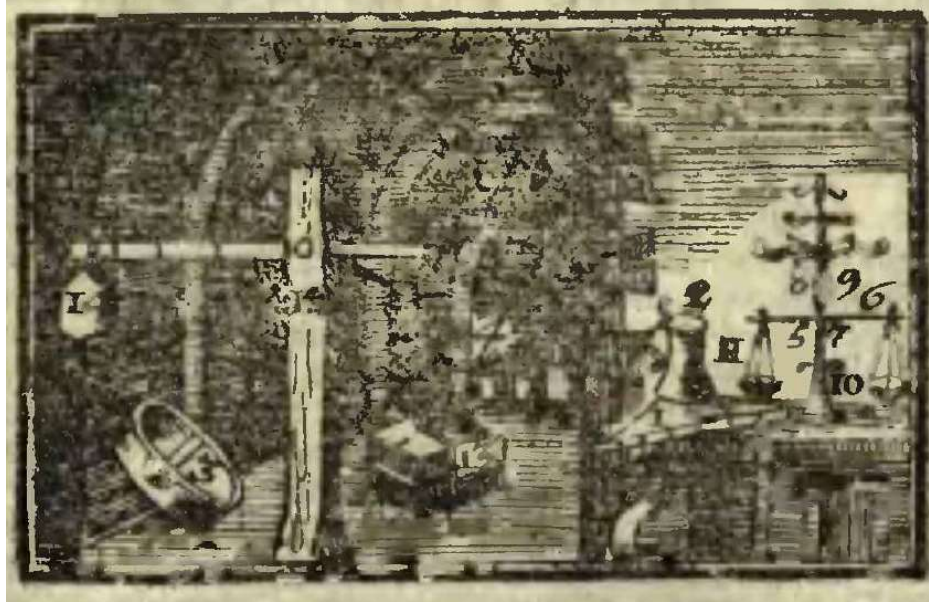
Αἱ τῶν κακούργων τιμωρία. οἱ κακούργοι 1 διὰ τῶν ῥαβδούχων 2 ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς 3, οὗ βασανίζονται, εἰς τιμωρίας τόπον εἰσάγονται, ἢ τῷ ἵππῳ ἔλκονται 15. οἱ κλέπται 4 ὑπὸ τοῦ δημίου 6 ἀνακρεμάννυνται ἐν τῷ σταυρῷ 5, οἱ μοιχοὶ ἀποκεφαλίζονται 7. οἱ ἀνθρωποκτόνοι, λησταὶ καὶ πειραταὶ ἢ τροχισθέντες τῷ τροχῷ 8 ἐπιτίθενται, ἢ σκόλοπι 9 ἐμπήγνυνται. αἱ φαρμακίδες ἐπὶ τῆς πυρὸς 10 ἐκαύθησαν. τίνες, πρὶν τὸ ἀναιρέεσθαι, τὴν γλῶσσαν ἐκτέμνονται 11, ἢ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐπιζήνου 12 τῆς χειρὸς στεροῦνται 13, ἢ ταῖς πυράγραις 14 καίονται. οἱ δωρούμενοι ζωὴν ἐξαρθοῦνται 16, ἐπὶ τῷ ὄνῳ ἐπιτίθενται 18, ὥτοτέμνονται, ῥαβδίζονται 20, καυτηριάζονται 19,

The punishments of criminals. The criminals 1 are led to the place of retribution, by the officer 2 from the prison 3, where they are tortured, or they are dragged 15 by horse. The thieves 4 are hung up on a stake 5 and the adulterers are beheaded 7 by the executioner 6. The murders, robbers, and pirates are either placed upon the wheel 8 for the purpose of torturing, or they are fixed to a stake 9. The witches are burned on the fire 10. Some, before being carried off, have their tongue cut out 11, or they are deprived of their hand upon the chopping block 12, or they are burned with fire-tongs 14. The ones presented with life are dislocated (pilloried) 16, set on a donkey 18, have their ears cut off, are beaten with

κακούργος, ὄν-villanous, criminal: τιμωρία-punishment, retribution: ῥαβδούχος-one who carries rod of office, judge: φυλακή-guard, prison: βασανίζω-I try the genuineness; examine closely, torture: εἰσάγω-I lead in, introduce: ἔλκω-I drag: ὁ κλέπτης-thief: δημιος-public executioner: ἀνακρεμάννυμι-I hang up: σταυρός-stake; cross: μοιχός-adulterer: ἀποκεφαλίζω-I behead: ἀνθρωποκτόνος-murderer: ὁ ληστής-robber: ὁ πειρατής-pirate: τροχίζω-I torture, turn on the wheel: τροχός- wheel: ἐπιτίθημι-I place/lay upon: ὁ σκόλοψ, ὅπως-a pale, stake: ἐμπήγνυμι-I fix/plant: ἡ φαρμακίς, ἴδος-witch: τὸ πῦρ-fire: καίω-I burn up: ἀναιρέω-I lift up; am carried: ἐκτέμνω-I cut out: ἐπίζηνον-chopping block: ἡ χεὶρ, χειρός-hand: στερέω-I rob, deprive: πυράγρα-fire-tongs: καίω-I kindle; burn: δωρέομαι-I give, present to one: ζωή-life: ἐξαρθρώω-I dislocate: ὄνος-donkey: ὥτοτέμνω-I cut off the ears*: ῥαβδίζω-I beat with a

<p>πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις ἀποπέμπονται, ἢ τῆς αἰδίας φυλακῆς κατακρίνονται. οἱ προδότης (ἐχθροὶ τῆς πατρίδος) τεθρίπῳ διασπῶνται.</p>	<p>rods 20, are branded, are sent away to the triremes, or are sentenced to endless prison. The traitors (enemies of the fatherland) are torn asunder by four horses.</p>	<p>rod: καντηριάζω-I brand: ἡ τριήρης, εὐς-trireme: ἀποπέμῳ-I send away: αἰδῖος, η, ον-eternal: κατακρίνω-I sentence, condemn: ὁ προδότης-traitor: ἐχθρός-enemy: ἡ πατρίς, ἰδος-fatherland: τέθριππος- four-horsed: διασπάω-I tear asunder:</p>
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πα' 81. Τὰ μέτρα καὶ σταθμοί



<p>Τὰ συνεχῇ πήχεσι 1 μετροῦμεν, τὰ δύνγρα τῷ χοί 2, τὰ ξηρὰ μεδίμνω 3. τὴν βαρύτητα ταλάντοις 4 καὶ σταχάνη (στατήρι 5) πειρῶμεν. ἐν στατήρι πρῶτόν ἐστιν ὁ ζυγὸς 6 ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ ζυγοῦ ὁ ἄξων 7 ἄνωθεν ἡ λαβὴ 8 ἐν ᾗ ὁ κανὼν 9 κινεῖται, ἀμφοτέρωθι πλάστιγγες 10 εἰσὶ τῶν σχοινίων 11 ἐκκρεμανόμεναι. ὁ σταθμὸς 12 τὰ ἐν ὄγκῳ 13 κρεμώμενα σταθμίζει. τὸ βάρος 14 ἐξ ἐναντίας σημαίνει (ἐνδείκνυσιν), εἰ ἰσοστάσιόν ἐστιν, ἢ μή.</p>	<p>The continuous things we measure by cubits 1, the liquids by gallons 2, the dry things by bushels 3. We test the weight by talents 4 and by a balance 5. In a balance first is the arm 6, in the middle of the beam is the axle 7, from above is the handle 8, by/on which the rule 9 moves itself, and on both sides are scales 10, which are hanging from cords 11. The balance 12 weighs the things which are hung by a hook 13. The weight 14 is indicated from the opposite, if it is equal or not.</p>	<p>μέτρον-measure, rule: συνεχῆς, ἐς-holding together, continuous: ὁ πήχυς, εὖς-cubit (distance from elbow to fingertip): μετρέω-I measure: δύνγρος, ον-liquid: ὁ χοῦς, οὖς- liquid measure (~3 quarts): ξηρός, ἄ, ὄν-dry: μέδιμνος-the medimnos (corn-measure ~12 gallons): ἡ βαρύτης, ἡτος-weight: τάλαντον- balance: σταχάνη ὡ. ὁ στατήρ, ος-balance; standard weight: πειράω-I try, test: ζύγος- anything which joins two bodies: ὁ ἄξων, ονος-axle: ἄνωθεν-from above: λαβή- handle: ὁ κανὼν, ος-a rule; beam of the balance: κινέω-I move: ἀμφοτέρωθι-on both sides: ἡ πλάστιγξ, γος-scale of a balance: σχοινίον (dim σχῖνος)-cord: ἐκκρεμάννυμι-I hang from: σταθμός-the balance, weight: ὄγκος-barb, hook: κρεμάω (κρεμάννυμι)-I hang: σταθμίζω-I weigh, measure: τὸ βάρος, εὖς-weight: ἐξ ἐναντίας-from the opposite: σημαίνω ὡ. ἐνδείκνυμι-I point out, indicate, make known: ἰσοστάσιον-equal weight:</p>
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πβ' 82. Ἡ ταφή



Οἱ νεκροὶ πάλαι
κατεπρήσθησαν, καὶ ἡ
σποδὸς ἐν σορῶ 1
ἐτηρεῖτο. ἡμεῖς τίθεμεν
τοὺς νεκροὺς ἡμῶν εἰς
σορὸν 2 καὶ εἶτα εἰς
φέρειτρον 3 ἐκφέρομεν
αὐτοὺς σὺν πομπῇ
νομιζομένη πρὸς τὸ
κοιμητήριον 4. τῶν ἱερῶν
τελεσθέντων, ὑπὸ τῶν
νεκροφόρων 5 εἰς τάφον
εἰσφέρονται καὶ χῶμα
αὐτοῖς ἐπιβάλλεται. ὁ
τάφος τραπέζῃ 6
καλύπτεται καὶ μνημεῖοις 7
καὶ λόγοις ἐπιταφίοις 8
κοσμεῖται. ὅταν ἡ ἐκφορὰ
γίνεται (ὁ νεκρὸς
ἐκφέρεται) οἱ ὕμνοι
ᾄδονται, καὶ οἱ κώδωνες 9
κρούονται.

The dead of old were
burned to ashes, and the
ashes were kept in an urn
1. We place our dead in a
coffin 2 and then we carry
them on a bier 3 with a
customary procession to
the cemetery 4. When the
sacred rites are performed,
they are brought into the
tomb 6 by the buriers 5
and a mound is thrown
upon them. The tomb is
covered by a slab 7 and it
is adorned by monuments
8 and epitaphs 9. When
the corpse is carried out
(the dead born out),
hymns are sung, and bells
10 are rung.

ταφή-burial: νεκρός, ἄ, ὄν-dead:
κατατίμπρημι-I burn to ashes: ἡ
σποδὸς-ashes: ἡ σορός-vessel,
cinerary urn, coffin: τηρέω-I keep,
guard: φέρετρον-bier, litter: ἐκφέρω-I
carry out: πομπή-escort; solemn
procession: νομίζω-I use customarily:
κοιμητήριον-burial place: ἱερός, ἄ,
ὄν-sacred, consecrated: τελέω-I
fulfill, accomplish, bring to an end:
νεκροφόρος-burying the dead: τάφος-
burial, funeral; tomb: εἰσφέρω-I carry
in: τὸ χῶμα-earth thrown up, mound:
ἐπιβάλλω-I throw upon: τράπεζα-
table: καλύπτω-I cover: μνημεῖον-
monument: ἐπιτάφιος, ὄν-over a
tomb: κοσμέω-I arrange, adorn:
ἐκφορά-carrying out a corpse:
ἐκφέρω-I bear out: ὕμνος-hymn:
ᾄδω-I sing: ὁ κώδων, ὦνος-bell:
κρούω-I strike, smite: